THE BUILDER

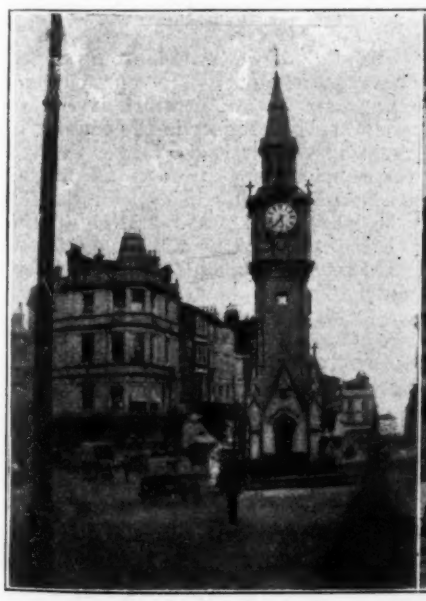
A RECORD OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.

VOL. CIX.—No. 3789. SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.

THE EFFECTS OF CHANCE.

ALONG our Southern coast are to be seen great watering-places either founded on the sites of old settlements and fishing villages or else, like Bexhill, entirely owing their origin to the growing demand for seaside resorts for visitors. To the former category belongs Hastings, one of the old Cinque Ports, and afterwards a favourite seaside resort during the reigns of the Georges, which forms an epitome of the tastes and wants of the people for the past hundred years in what may be termed, primarily, a pleasure resort. The long line of sea-frontage and the steep backing of hills sloping towards the south have given it ideal advantages as a winter resort, but in common with most of our towns it has "growed" like Topsy rather than developed in accordance with a well-thought-out and consistently arranged plan. There is hardly anything to which the name architecture can be fittingly applied. Such picturesqueness as it has is mainly the effect of chance, and we have examples of every type of building of the last two centuries thrown in a haphazard way together, the most picturesque being the jumble of buildings forming the old town, the most suitable some of the poorly designed but still appropriate buildings belonging to the later Georgian epoch, carried out in cement, and representing, for the most part, the efforts of the ordinary builder before he was confused by the modern architects' discovery of "styles," and attempts to bring them into "current circulation" once more. The old town is full of quaint and picturesque examples of the work of our forefathers—quaint wooden buildings, sheds for nets such as may be seen at Marken and in other parts of Holland, old gabled houses, and irregular and narrow streets; while the work of the Georges is represented by a number of quietly designed houses, many carried out in the old Sussex black bricks, in the heart of the old town; and, lastly, by a great part of the more ordered and larger houses which stretch along the sea-front westwards towards St. Leonards. We give several views of the later Georgian plaster-fronted buildings, one of which, a view of Pelham-crescent, with the church of St. Mary, built during the last years of the reign of George IV., shows that a sense of scale and order still marked the declining influence of the Renaissance tradition. Behind the Albert Memorial, a sorry example of Victorian architecture, can be traced the old Georgian fronts of houses now ruined by the irregular introduction of modern shop-fronts underneath. The example we give of a cemented house-front shows that the old tradition, even when interpreted by a builder, has a certain quiet dignity we look in vain for in most modern work of like nature, while in the Palace Hotel we have an instance of the manner in which tasteless modern commercialism may ruin by its utter vulgarity the thin thread of architectural amenity which had till its advent existed fortuitously.

We think the views we give will cause the most ardent lover of individualism and *laissez faire* to come to the conclusion that there may be something to be said for controlling the laying out of a town, and if the argument is not a strong enough one a visit to Bexhill would suffice to drive home the argument, and would also show how much we have to be thankful for the smallest remains of tradition in our midst, for Bexhill shows what man can do to spoil a fine site if he only thinks of each building individually without paying the least attention to its neighbours. The seaside places on our southern coasts are an interesting study for the architect for another reason. From their situation, and the fact that they are chiefly laid out for visitors, a greater approach may reasonably be made to what we may describe as a continental standard of design. Large windows facing south, and permanent awnings and balconies are the requirements, and the great sweep of horizontal lines parallel to the sea-front suggest a Renaissance treatment as being especially suitable and appropriate. The houses in many such positions may be regarded as being semi-public in character, while the arcaded shop-fronts which are carried out tentatively along parts of the sea-front at St. Leonards are singularly appropriate and happy. The radial streets rising from the front to the amphitheatre of hills behind may give an opportunity for other means of architectural expression, but a general Renaissance treatment seems most appropriate. Every seaside town is a town which is bisected by the sea-front, and, being so, gives what we may term an opportunity for theatrical display, of which full advantage should be taken; and last, but not least, the great bulk of the ordinary buildings in such localities will continue to be cemented for purposes of weather protection, and such a material must be admitted to be appropriate if carried out soundly and well. We suppose it is too much to expect that our public bodies should ever



The Albert Memorial, Hastings.

Pelham Crescent, Hastings.

The Palace Hotel, Hastings.

A House behind the Esplanade, St. Leonards. **Pelham Crescent, Hastings.** **House on the Esplanade, St. Leonards.**

look at a town as a whole and exercise some control over the colours of painted work externally, but such a control is very desirable where there are miles of continuous building which can be seen from a broad sea-front simultaneously. Generally a seaside resort appeals more forcibly than any other for systematic design, for it lives chiefly on the appeal which it makes as a unit, not on the suitability of every house in it to the wants of some individual owner—it is rather a great caravansary than an aggregate mass of private houses, for which reason all buildings and spaces devoted to entertainment want to be planned on a larger and more spacious scale than the size of the town would otherwise seem to warrant.

This does not, of course, refer to the smaller settlements by the sea which are not likely to attain to the rank of a town, and in which the ordinary note of privacy and rural character so much appreciated by our people should be sedulously preserved; but the importance of taking wide views of ultimate development is brought home to us when we see buildings which are suitable for a village or hamlet becoming incorporated into the mass of a comparatively large town, in which they are thoroughly unsuitable and incongruous. Thought will often save money, and town planning is the science of thinking out the collective effects of future development, and is not only important for municipalities but for individuals, since it may prevent their spending money on what may prove a bad investment in the future. It is deplorable for an architect to see finely-treated elevations placed in positions in which they must necessarily be spoiled or obscured by adjoining buildings, or put hopelessly out of scale, and the systematic insistence on town planning will alone obviate such mistakes as these. Later generations, too, have a right to have their interests and wants considered, for, while the life of the individual is limited, the life of a prosperous town or city is continuous, and the buildings of the present pass to posterity to show what we have done, how we have lived, and whether we have had thoughts beyond the satisfaction of our own immediate wants and convenience. Patriotism is a sentiment which, in times like the present, we understand as the most necessary and practical of our immediate wants, and we should have the patriotism which involves the wish and determination to leave to posterity a country not only more powerful and prosperous but also more beautiful for the generations which will succeed our own.

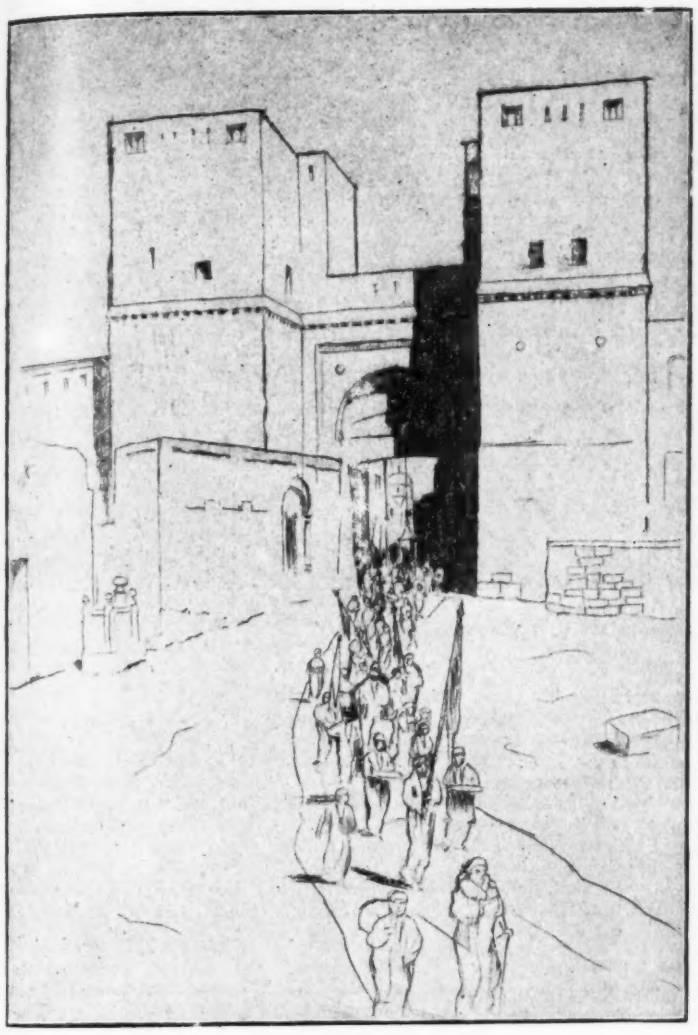
This year has led many to turn their attention to the possibilities which lie within the narrow seas, and one result will be that many of our seaside resorts will in years to come be assured of a future they might never have had but for the war. It lies, therefore, with those in authority to control the new developments in a manner which will best conduce to the welfare of the communities whose interests they guard and control.

NOTES.

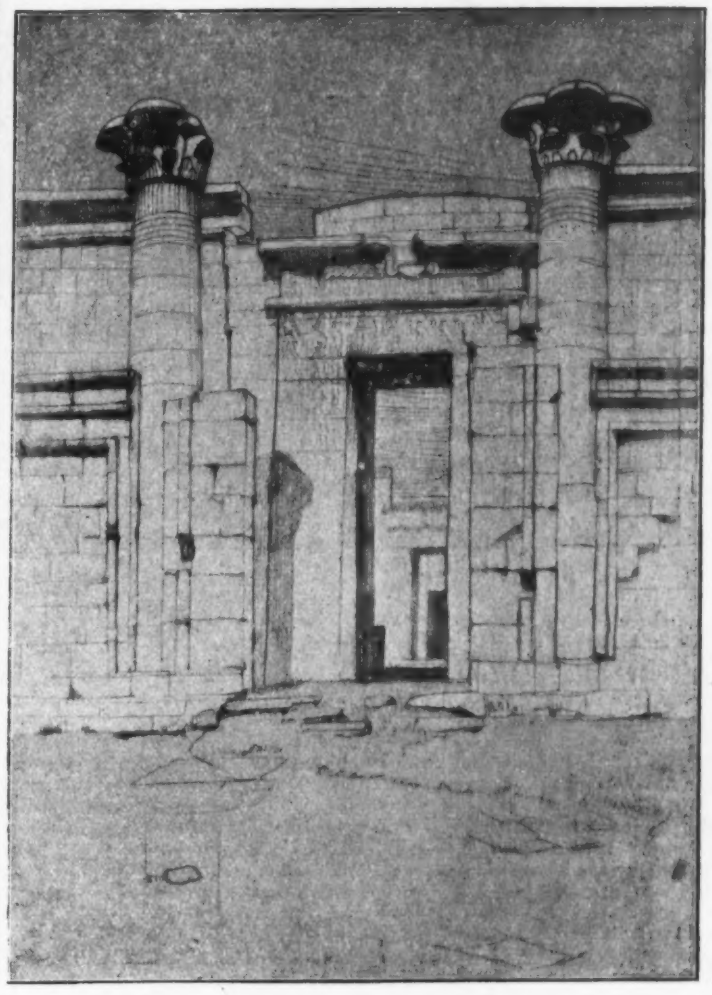
University of Sheffield, Department of Architecture. THIS Department was founded in 1907 at the desire of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, and it is approved and recognised by the Royal Institute of British Architects, which grants exemption from its own Intermediate Examination to students who obtain the Degrees, Diplomas, or First Class Certificates awarded by the University. The Department provides:—1st, a course forming part of the ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Arts; 2nd, a course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours in Architecture—this consists of a three years' day course and two years' part time course; 3rd, a certificate course consisting of a two years' day course and a third year part time course; 4th, a diploma course—this is a two years' part time course following the certificate course; 5th, special evening courses. During the part time courses the students spend a large part of their time in architects' offices as articled pupils, the courses being intended to supplement rather than to take the place of office training. Students who are unable to take a complete course may, by arrangement, attend any part or parts of the day or evening courses approved by the lecturer. The next session will begin on October 6. The lecturer is Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.

Co-ordination and Co-operation. IN his opening address at the annual meeting of the British Association the President referred to the fact that because of the conditions of modern life different groups of men, such as philosophers or artists, men of science or men of business, acquired detached and sometimes opposing interests, and pointed out that under the shadow of a great catastrophe these differences were found to be very superficial. He suggested that the time had arrived to consider whether it might be possible to secure not only a greater continuity in the work of the British Association, but also its better co-ordination with the work of other scientific organisations. We are inclined to think that this suggestion is of value to societies and institutions other than scientific. In any one of the branches of human thought or endeavour to which Professor Schuster referred we may find its activities carried on in a watertight compartment, and its representative societies concerning themselves almost exclusively with their own narrow interests. This state of things was probably brought about by, and represents, a phase of development through which we have already passed. There are no longer the same antagonisms between different schools of thought, no longer the same sharp distinction between science and art or science and religion as existed when most of our learned societies were founded. The modern tendency is to regard all forms of human activity as intimately related one to the other, to dwell more on their points of agreement than on their points of difference, and to regard all speculations of the human mind, whether in art, science, or religion, as glimpses of the same truth seen from different points of view. A learned society that would fitly represent the present age would concern itself not only with its own affairs, but also with their relation to the whole scheme of existence. It would devote much of its energy to considering what bearing the latest ideas or discoveries in the other arts, sciences, or philosophies had on its own activities.

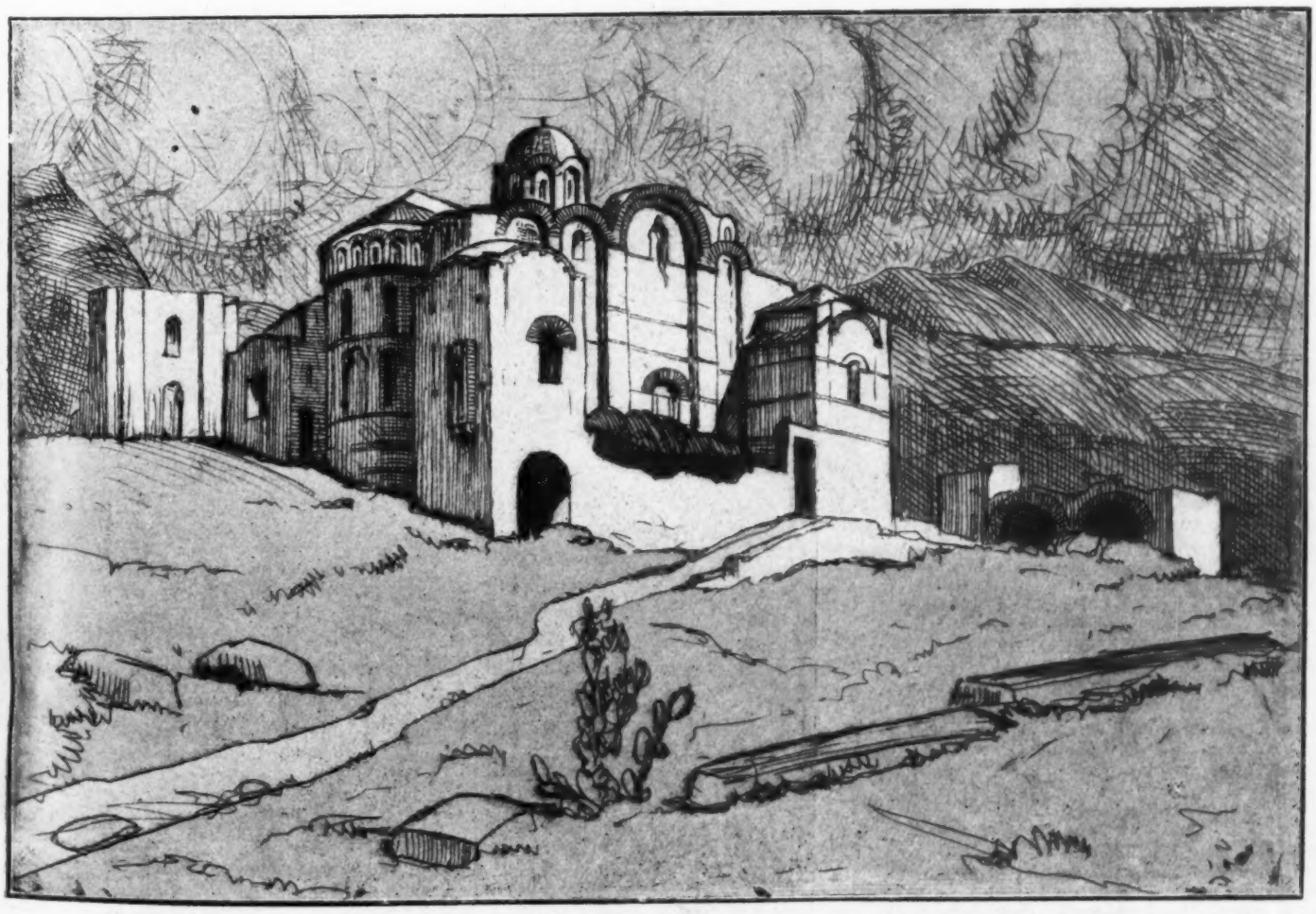
Timber for Building Purposes. ON page 206 we quote from an article which appeared on Monday in our contemporary, the *Westminster Gazette*, in which it is stated that the present stock of timber in the country is abnormally large, and that it is coming in freely, and that in consideration of the restrictions at present affecting building the supply may be considered as being in every respect equal to the demands likely to be made on it. As we have all heard that the cost of building is being increased by the high price of timber, we must conclude, if the statements made are accurate, that individuals are creating what may be described as a corner to the public detriment. We know that when this has been done with wheat throughout history the enterprise of individuals has not always been satisfied with profits, but has occasionally resulted in their being placed in unpleasant positions, after which, to use the words of the American writer, subsequent proceedings have interested them no more; and while British justice and modern administration may successfully protect the individual, it is to be hoped that public opinion may make itself clearly felt to prevent the victimisation of the community for the benefit of a few who wish to obtain inordinate and unusual profits. It should be remembered that it may be better for those who hold stocks to sell a larger amount at a smaller profit than a smaller amount at a larger profit, and that if we have timber at all it is because the British fleet, which is paid for out of national taxation, protects the individual, and therefore those so protected owe to the nation the obligation to think of public as well as private interests.



The Gate of Victory, Cairo.
(Bab-el-Nasr.)

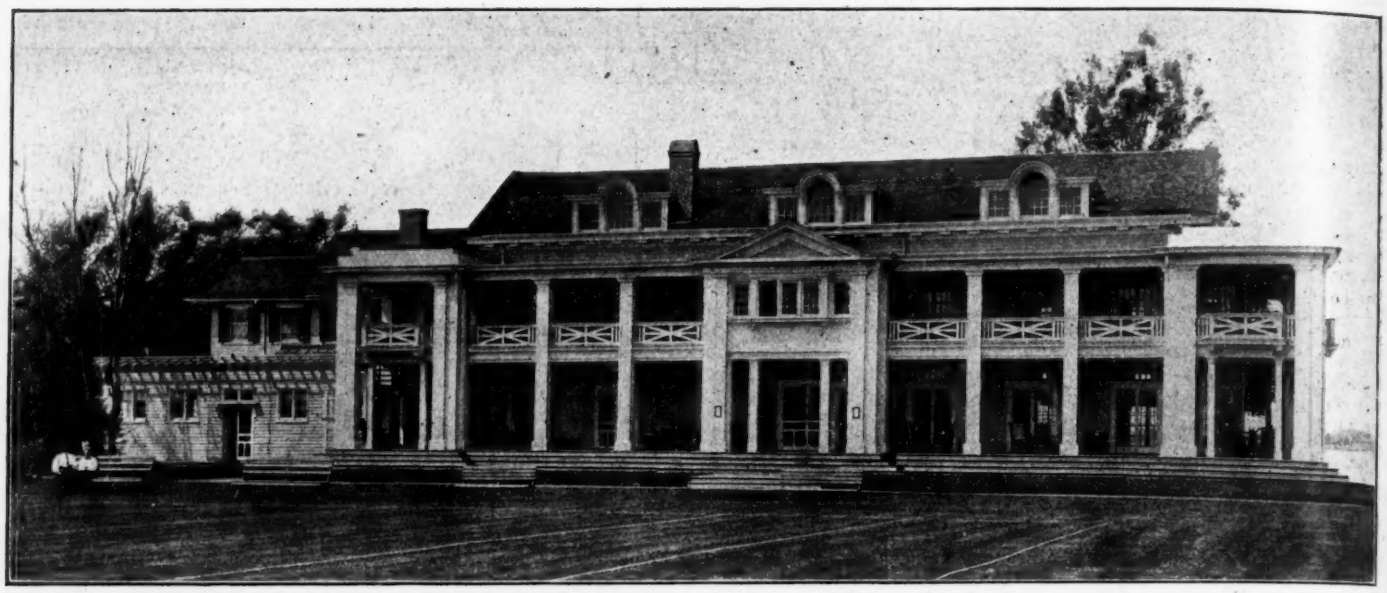


The Portico, Temple of Thotmes III.: Medinet Habu, near Luxor.



A Church: Mistra, near Sparta, Greece.

Architectural Etchings of Eastern Subjects. (*See page* 202.)



The Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto.

Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph, Architects.

ARCHITECTURAL ETCHINGS OF EASTERN SUBJECTS.

WE give reproductions of three fine etchings by Mr. W. J. Palmer Jones of buildings which are characteristic of Egypt and of Greece. The Gate of Victory at Cairo lies to the north-east of the Mosque of El Hakim, and forms one of the gateways in the old city walls. It was built in 1087 by the Khalif el Mustansir. The second illustration shows a portico of the Temple of Thotmes III. at Medinet Habu, near Luxor, and the portico belongs to the Ptolemaic period of Egyptian architecture. The lower illustration shows one of the characteristic Byzantine churches of Greece, and is situated about three miles from Sparta, in a locality marked by other characteristic buildings, including a monastery, some houses, and a Frankish castle, all of which are in a ruined condition.

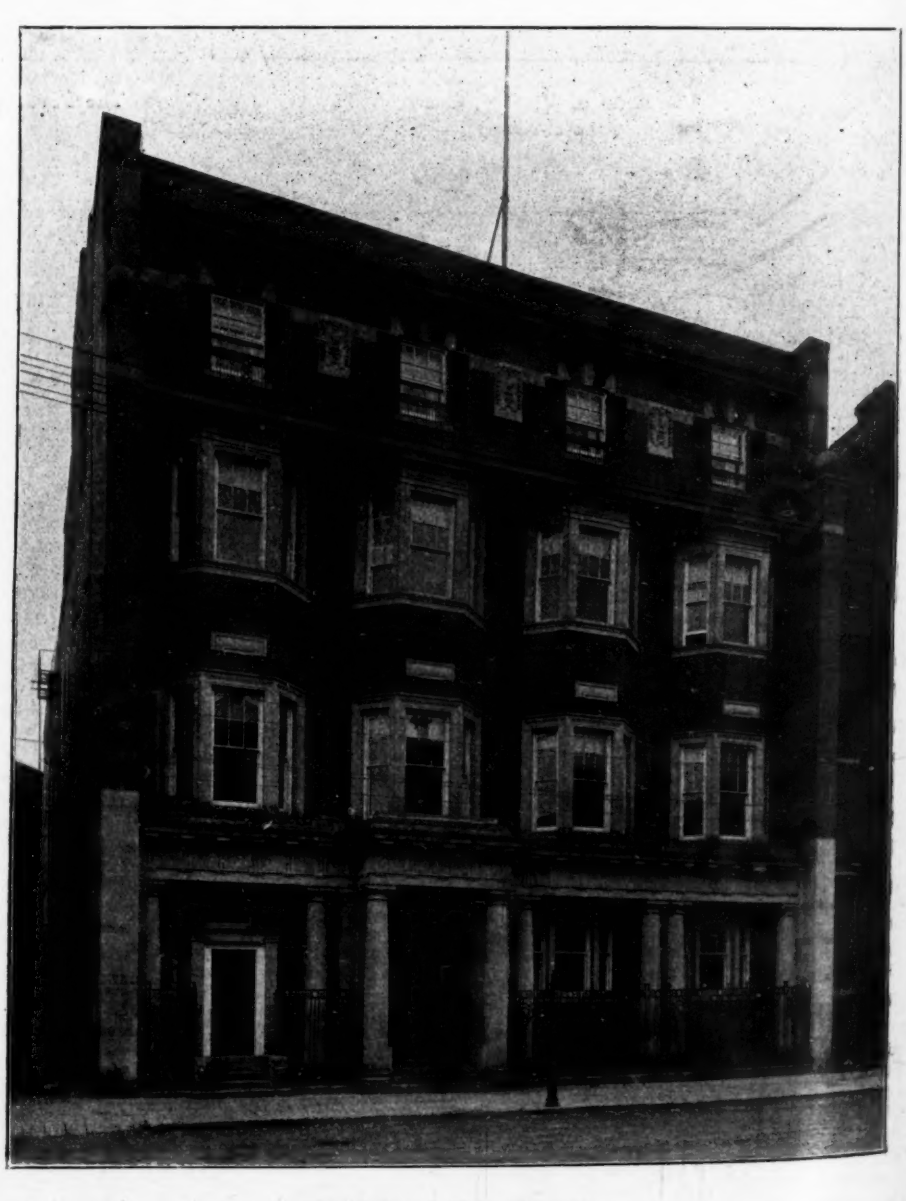
TWO TORONTO BUILDINGS.

THESE illustrations show two Canadian buildings designed by Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph, architects of Toronto, which are well and simply treated, though we regret that the architects did not eliminate sash-bars in the windows of the National Club or else carry them out throughout the windows. We prefer sash-bars, but there should be no half-measures in their use.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS IN ART.

WE do not know exactly when the self-conscious artist first made his appearance on the stage of life, but the disease with which he was infected found a suitable environment and spread with the unhappy thoroughness of the Black Death or other of the scourges which have from time to time decimated mankind. The great artist, whether painter, sculptor, architect, or musician, often had a fair conceit of his own talents and a sense of his importance to mankind, but it was honestly and directly expressed. For example, Stradivarius is reputed to have said that even God could not make one of his violins without him, and Benvenuto Cellini reveals his astoundingly naïve vanity in his memoirs. In another case, one of the greatest of our Renaissance masters, in commenting on his design for one of the Orders, calmly says that it is superior to those of the Italian masters, and arrogates to himself a greater æsthetic insight than theirs; but in all these cases, and many others which might be instanced, we have the outcome of childlike faith and pride, together with a total absence of self-consciousness. Men in those past days played their part in life without imagining themselves in the dual position of actors and spectators of their own deeds, and their work was none the worse if they sometimes appreciated their merits at an exaggerated figure.

To-day there are many in our midst who are so constantly concerned with thinking of the effect their work creates in the mind of the public that they give only a partial attention to the work itself, and the play languishes because the actor's mind is occupied by the thought of what the audience may be thinking instead of being concentrated on the part to be portrayed. Being too much distracted to think deeply or thoroughly about anything, the artist is to a great extent at the mercy of anyone who can supply him with ideas, which writers or admirers buttress up with sounding phrases, enabling the unhappy man to believe himself great while he struts through life a very sheep in wolf's clothing. Amongst such victims of a fell disease the architect is most to be pitied, for when in the process of time mental health returns he is confronted with the too-permanent records of what he did in his eve of sickness. We have amidst us various sufferers from the disease, and may instance a few types among them. First there is the work of the domestic architect, who would hark back to



The National Club, Toronto.

Messrs. Sproatt & Rolph, Architects.

the simplicity of earlier times. We have all of us seen, and many of us have designed, the structures which tell of this form of indisposition. The rooms are very low and rather dark, being lighted by windows introduced to give a mediæval effect. The roof must somehow be made to convey the impression of a beehive, and should rise at some point from a height of not more than 3 ft. from the ground. If the by-laws can be dodged so as to use old oak beams somewhere they will be used, and delight will be taken in irregular form, both for rooms and for the general mass. Doors and other joinery detail will suggest the uncouthness of man's efforts in a primitive age, and if the client is sympathetic he will collect fitting marvels of furniture to add to the harmonious effect. All this is helped by a virile and interesting class of literature, which will convince anyone that the souls of those who live in such surroundings must necessarily be greater than any others, and hope will become certainty if the householder goes about his daily life shod in sandals and without a hat.

Then we have the self-consciousness of the Neo-Grec, to whom nothing exists except the works of ancient Greek art and the wire-drawn parodies of them which exist in our midst. The architect imbued with his cult will sacrifice any practical consideration if he can work in a carefully-detailed Greek Ionic Order somewhere. He lives for refinement, and, incidentally, looks forward to a future golden age in which we shall see pure gold further refined and exquisitely-designed invisible ornament placed in impossible positions. He will be best pleased if he succeeds (and he very likely will) in devising a building which would be heated by an iceberg, so coldly perfect is it in its awful dignity and so unsuggestive of human wants or requirements.

We have often been reminded of the answer of the Caliph Omar, who, when asked whether the books of the Alexandrian Library should be kept or destroyed, gave order for their destruction on the ground that they were unnecessary if in accordance with the Koran, which contained all that man needed to know, and heretical if not so. And just in the same way nothing but Greek detail is required by many enthusiasts, for all other generations of architects have worked for naught. We sometimes think it might have been an advantage had we known Greek art only through the medium of the Renaissance masters, for our riper knowledge has resulted in some of the most unsuitable buildings erected in the past hundred years, and some absurd imitations of them in the present, besides ministering to the activities of the self-conscious architect.

The modern church, whether Gothic, Byzantine, or some form of classic, has been a rich field for the self-conscious architect, whose affectations are assisted by a class of literature which imputes motives and theories to architects and craftsmen of the past that would probably astonish them were they to return to life, but which serve their purpose in making the ingenious theorists supremely happy.

A vague but prevailing sense of martyrdom in the cause of art is not the least of the compensations which fall to the lot of the self-conscious, who feel themselves part of an intellectual minority and, to use the colloquial expression, "more rare and precious" for being so.

Among the ranks of self-conscious artists are those who devote much time and ingenuity to the smaller branches of design, not as Kent, who, having attained a great position as an architect, was begged by ladies of fashion to design them dresses—and probably did it very badly—but as exquisites and apostles of refinement. This little band are happiest if they give hours of thought to the design of a workbox or decanter-stand, or, in a climax of artistic creation, produce a scheme for a clock-case.

We have alluded very briefly to a few of the many architectural forms of self-consciousness, but the quality is as manifest in painting and sculpture, as we do not fail to acknowledge, it being infinitely easier to point out the mote in another's eye than to recognise a defect of vision in our own.

It is much to be hoped that present events, which direct attention to the rough truths of reality, will have their effect on those who follow æsthetic callings, and lead to the purging of the arts of the most dangerous disease which, at present, afflicts them, for, though many may think themselves smaller men when they emerge from the oasis of self-consciousness they will be more likely to add to modern art, for the best work of the past was produced by the dexterity and ability of men in touch with their times, before the vision of the emasculated apostle of "culture" had arisen and men spent more time in "word spinning" than in producing works of art.

GENERAL NEWS.

Temple Station, Victoria-Embankment.

The reconstruction of the railway-station will be completed in the course of next month. The work has been carried out by Mr. H. W. Ford, who was the architect for the recently-erected new Charing Cross Station on the Embankment. The buildings, designed after the Tuscan manner, and built of Portland stone, comprise a restaurant, 66 ft. by 60 ft., facing the river, with shops along the street and on each side of the main approach to the booking offices, and premises for Messrs. Partington & Co. The façade, 17 ft. 10 in. high, has a total length of 280 ft. and an average depth of about 50 ft.

The London Salon of Photography.

The London Salon of Photography (which exhibits in the Galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A, Pall Mall East) is not only holding its annual exhibition this year as usual, but, by adopting a new scheme in the presentation of an exhibition of pictures, has attracted some good examples of pictorial camera-craft from workers in this country. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, Egypt, America, France, Italy, Holland, Scandinavia, and Japan. The exhibition opens on September 18 and remains open daily from ten to six until October 15.

Fires Due to Air Raids.

The British Fire Prevention Committee's Air Raid warning as to the nature of the bombs used and how to deal with fires arising therefrom, which was first published earlier in the year, is now being reissued in the form of a small poster, which can be obtained gratuitously upon written application (with stamped and addressed large envelope enclosed) from the Registrar of the British Fire Prevention Committee, 8, Waterloo-place, London, S.W. The "Warning" gives hints in simple direct language as to explosive bombs, incendiary bombs, pungent fumes, and simple methods for meeting outbreaks of fire. It is illustrated with particulars of the incendiary bomb generally used by the enemy.

Building Regulations, Melbourne.

The Melbourne City Council is proposing drastic regulations with regard to buildings, limiting their height to 110 ft. in ordinary cases, with an extension up to 132 ft. for fire-resisting buildings with steel frames and of reinforced concrete. In a lane 25 ft. wide the maximum height permitted will be 80 ft., and in a street 33 ft. wide, 99 ft. In future no dwelling-houses are to be constructed in lanes 30 ft. wide or less.—*British Australasian.*

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts.

The London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, W.C., was established by the London County Council to help British industries by furthering their artistic development. It affords to trade workers facilities for wider practice and experience than can usually be obtained in the ordinary routine of a workshop. It offers to employers opportunity for technical and artistic experiment. In view of the hard lesson the nation is receiving in the necessity for initiative and thoroughness we are glad to bring the usefulness of this School to the notice of our readers. We have received a copy of the prospectus of the School, which will re-open on Monday, the 20th inst. The Principal is Mr. Fred V. Burridge.

The Great Stadium.

The exhibition authorities have decided to let the great Stadium at Shepherd's Bush in the same way as has already been the case with the main exhibition grounds and buildings. Constructed of steel and concrete, the Stadium property embraces an area of some 15 acres, and the building provides about 300,000 ft. of floor space, which it is intended should be utilised for war manufacturing purposes, together with the inner arena of 8 acres. It has a frontage of about 1000 ft. on Wood-lane.

A Hull Colony of 120 Rest Homes.

The Lord Mayor of Hull recently opened a colony of 120 rest homes, built in the suburbs of the city, in accordance with the will of the late Dr. Lee, for people reduced in circumstances through no fault of their own. The architect was Mr. H. T. Hare, of London, and the builders Messrs. Quibell, Sons, & Co., Hull.

Restoration of Northop Church Tower.

It is stated that a sum of about £700 has been subscribed towards the cost of restoring the sixteenth-century tower of Northop Church, near Mold.

NEW COMPANIES.

THE undermentioned particulars of new companies recently registered are taken from the Daily Register compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, Chancery-lane, W.C.:—

WILLIAM HARBROW, LTD. (141,422), 214, Rotherhithe New-road, South Bermondsey, London. To enter into an agreement and to carry on said business in all its branches. Nominal capital, £50,000 in 50,000 £1 shares.

MILTON ACCUMULATORS, LTD. (141,409), 84, Milton-street, London. Registered August 27. To carry on in the United Kingdom and elsewhere business of manufacturers, builders, repairers, constructors, designers, aeronautical, mechanical, electrical, and motor engineers, ironfounders, brassfounders, machinists, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000 in 1,000 £1 Ordinary shares.

SHIRES ESTATES, LTD. (141,343). Registered August 21. To purchase or acquire for investment in resale and to traffic in land, house, and other property of any tenure situate in the United Kingdom. To develop and turn to account any land acquired by the company. To prepare same for building, constructing, altering, and pulling down, decorating, fitting, draining, farming, etc. To construct gas-works, waterworks, hotels, clubs, restaurants, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000 in 2,000 £1 Ordinary shares.

COVENTRY ALUMINIUM AND REFINING COMPANY, LTD. (141,388), Nelson-street, Coventry. Registered August 26. To carry on in the United Kingdom or elsewhere the business of engineers, patentees, machinists, and toolmakers, malleable iron, brass, copper, aluminium, and general metal refiners, founders, fitters, builders, painters, carriers, and merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000 in 1,000 £1 Ordinary shares.

GIBBON & SONS, LTD. (141,361), Gloucester-lane, Richmond-road, Cardiff. Registered August 24. To enter into an agreement and to carry on, develop, extend, and turn to account the business of timber importers, joinery manufacturers, general builders' merchants, ironmongers, builders, and contractors, being business formerly carried on as Messrs. Harry Gibbon & Sons, at Crwys Bridge, Cardiff. Nominal capital, £7,500 in 7,500 £1 shares.

KENDAL, MILLS, & CO., LTD. (141,494). Registered September 3. To carry on in any part of the world any and every description of agency, commission, commercial, manufacturing, mercantile, trading, and financial business, and particularly in connection with estates, mechanical engineers, builders, timber merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000 in 4,500 £1 Preference shares, 10,000 Management shares.

ALLEN & CURRIE, LTD. (141,484), Bowthorpe-road, Norwich. Registered September 3. To purchase or otherwise acquire the plant, machinery, tools, and all things necessary to carry on business or trade of motor-car manufacturers, electrical engineers, ironmongers, builders, and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000 in 1,000 £1 shares.

RIDDLESTONE, LTD. (141,428), Wellington Works, 25, Wellington-street, Sheffield. Registered August 30. To carry on business of general merchants, traders, brassfounders, gas, electrical, general, and mechanical engineers, ironfounders, builders and decorators, haulage contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £100 in 100 £1 Ordinary shares.

SCHOOL, SWANSEA.

The new boys' department of St. Joseph's School was opened on August 30. It is built at a cost of about £6,000 to the plans of Mr. G. E. T. Laurence, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London, and the builders are Messrs. David Davis & Sons, Cardiff. The girls' and infants' departments still remain to be erected when the war and its consequences permit. The total accommodation of the school when completed will be about 1,000 children.

National Art Gallery, New South Wales: Central Court.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Art in New South Wales.

THE inauguration of a Union of Art Lovers by the State Minister of Public Instruction for the purpose of bringing together native artists and admirers and possible purchasers of their works, coupled with the visit last year to England of Mr. G. V. F. Mann, the indefatigable Director and Secretary of the National Gallery, have done much to stimulate interest in Australian art among art circles in England.

Of the efforts put forward to promote the fine arts by the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia, those of New South Wales stand out pre-eminent.

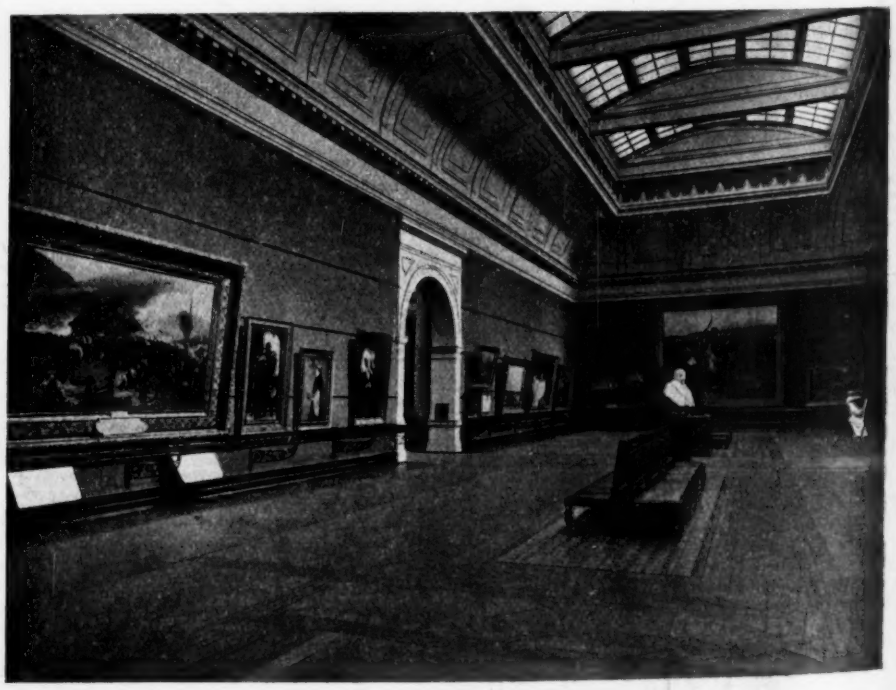
The magnificent building which houses the national art treasures is erected on the site of the old Gallery, opened in 1885, fourteen years after the original Academy of Arts was formed, and will cost £220,000 when completed. In the illustrations accompanying this article are shown the vestibule of the main entrance, and some of the courts designed and carried out under the direction of Mr. W. L. Vernon, F.R.I.B.A., the Government architect. The elevations are of stone, and the central façade consists of a portico of six fluted Ionic columns, supporting an entablature over which is a triangular pediment and tympanum. The extreme ends of the front are broken by a range of Ionic columns forming a semicircle. At sides, below cornice, are arranged five stone panels in slight relief. These are repeated in the side elevations, two on each side, with a central colonnade of seven Ionic pillars. The vestibule is very fine evidence of a well-thought-out design. Veined marble Ionic columns, with block entablature, carry the central glass-domed roof and ceilings, which are formed into panels by elaborate mouldings, especially fine being those ornamenting the concavity at the east end. The ceilings take the form of a species of groined vaults.

The year 1885 marks the first step taken by the Government to subsidise the art movement begun by Mr. Edward Reeves four years before. In 1880 a substantial sum (£5,000) was granted to purchase works of art. This grant was continued until 1893. Since then the subsidy has varied between £2,000 and £5,000. Last year the collection was valued at about £132,000, whereas in 1885 it was estimated at only £14,000.

The collection contains over 400 oil-paintings and 250 water-colours, comprising works by many well-known artists of last century and of every school of modern painting. A feature is the large number of works by Australian artists. Sir Edward Poynter is represented by his famous "Visit of the Queen of Sheba." There are two works by members of the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood—Ford Madox Brown's fine work, "Chaucer at the Court of King Edward II.," and the "Captive," a lesser-known work of Sir John Millais. There is the Hon. John Collier's captivating subject, "The Lute Player"; and two good purchases of the Trustees were Lord Leighton's "Wedded" and Sir Luke Fildes' "Widower." Of the moderns there is a Moorish study by Frank Brangwyn, entitled "The Scoffers," and a fine painting, "The Judgment of Paris," by M. Grieffenhagen. Samuel Prout, Kate Greenaway, and David Cox are represented in the water-colour section. There are over 700 black-and-white drawings and etchings in the Gallery, including a series of studies of coster girls by Phil May, which were purchased by Mr. Mann when in this country. In this section the works of two well-known Australian artists, Mr. Norman Lindsay and Mr. W. C. Piguenit, are to be seen; also etchings by J. McNeil Whistler and W. L. Wyllie.

The National Gallery has a good collection of statuary, numbering about 150 pieces. There is a "Head of a Girl," by the late Onslow Ford; Thomas Brock is represented by a study of a head in marble; and there is a bust of the late King Edward VII., by Alfred Drury. The exterior panels in bronze relief, referred to above, are the work of Australian sculptors. There are many casts, modelled from classical figures; and among the bronzes might be mentioned C. B. Birch's "Retaliation" and Andreoni's "The Pharisee," two excellent figures, to be seen in the illustration of the vestibule. There is also a good collection, comprising 300 pieces, of vases, ceramics, medals, glassware, and metal-work.

The visit of Mr. Mann to this country was primarily concerned with the National School of Art which the Government has decided to set up; and much information was gleaned whilst he was here regarding the methods of training practised by our art schools. He also purchased a number of paintings, drawings, etchings, and bronzes on behalf of the National Art Gallery.



National Art Gallery, New South Wales: Court showing Paintings of British and Foreign Artists.

Rood Screen, Walsall.

THE rood screen in Walsall Parish Church is by Mr. Jos. Phillips, of Liverpool, and the gates are by Mr. J. Imison, of London. Mr. Chas. E. Bateman was the architect.

St. John's Church, Oxted.

THIS is a small church built in the southern part of the parish of Oxted, and was carried out from the designs and under the constant supervision of the late Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, F.S.A., who lived in the neighbourhood.

The church consists of nave and chancel, with a north aisle and a pair of arches opening into a shallow transept on the south side. The tower is placed on the north-east corner, the choir vestry occupying the bottom stage, and the clergy vestry between it and the chancel. The western part of the nave and north aisle has yet to be built.

The stone used throughout is the fine warm-toned sandstone from the Tunbridge Wells district, and the external facing is of flint. The general contractors were Messrs. Strange & Sons, of Tunbridge Wells, and Messrs. F. Sales & Son, of Oxted, who put in the foundations.

All Saints' Church, Bournemouth.

THIS is a large church, holding between eight and nine hundred, and was consecrated last January. The tower only has yet to be built. The church is one of the last designed by the late Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, F.S.A., and building work had barely started at the time of his death.

The church consists of a high nave of six bays, with north and south aisles. The chancel is only slightly lower than the nave, and two arches divide it on the north side from the chapel, while on the south side two lofty arches open into the organ gallery.

Owing to the ground sloping towards the east the whole of the vestry accommodation forms a basement floor under the eastern part of the church. The dressed stonework is of Monks Park and Farley Down, and the external facing is of roughly-squared axed Portland stone.

The late Mr. A. White-Bowman, of Bournemouth, was the general contractor. The choir

stalls, screens, and altar-rails are the work of Messrs. Bowman & Sons, of Stamford.

The architects are Messrs. J. Oldrid Scott & Son and Messrs. C. T. Miles & Son.

The Library, Trinity College, Cambridge.

AMONG the many buildings which the versatile genius of Sir Christopher Wren has produced it would be difficult to find a nobler edifice or one more suited to its purpose than this quiet library occupying one side of Nevile's Court and overlooking the River Cam.

The drawings were prepared in the year 1678, and the description of events which led to the formulation of the scheme by a contemporary may not be without interest to our readers :—

"They say that Dr. Barrow (Master of Trinity) pressed the Heads of the University to build a Theatre, it being a Profanation and Scandal that the Speeches should be had in the University Church, and that also be deformed with Scaffolds and defiled with rude Crowds and Outcries. This matter was formally considered at a Council of the Heads, and Arguments of Difficulty and want of Supplies went strong against it . . . and the Matter, at that Time was wholly laid aside. Dr. Barrow was piqued at this Pusillanimity, and declared that he would go straight to his College, and lay out the Foundations of a Building to enlarge his back-court, and close it with a stately Library, which should be more magnificent and costly than what he had proposed to them, and doubted not but, upon the Interest of his College, in a short Time to bring it to Perfection. And he was as good as his Word, for that very Afternoon he, with his Gardiners and Servants, staked out the very Foundation upon which the Building now stands; and the admirable Disposition and Proportion on the Inside is such as touches the very Soul of any one who first sees it."

Wren's first design, a circular building surmounted by a dome, was rejected in favour of that executed, which consists of one large room, 150 ft. long and 33 ft. wide, with cloisters beneath. For utilitarian reasons the floor of the library was brought down so low as to necessitate the filling in of the tympana of the arches of the front elevation with stonework.

Trinity College, Cambridge: Balustrade from Roof.

In the elevation to Nevile's Court the Ionic Order surmounts the Doric, thus giving importance to the façade, which is further enriched by statues representative of Physic, Mathematics, Divinity, and Law. The back elevation to the river is simpler in character, the superimposed Orders are omitted, and square-headed openings take the place of cloister arches.

Robert Grumbold, himself an architect of some repute, acted as master-mason, and the stone carving was the work of Cibber.

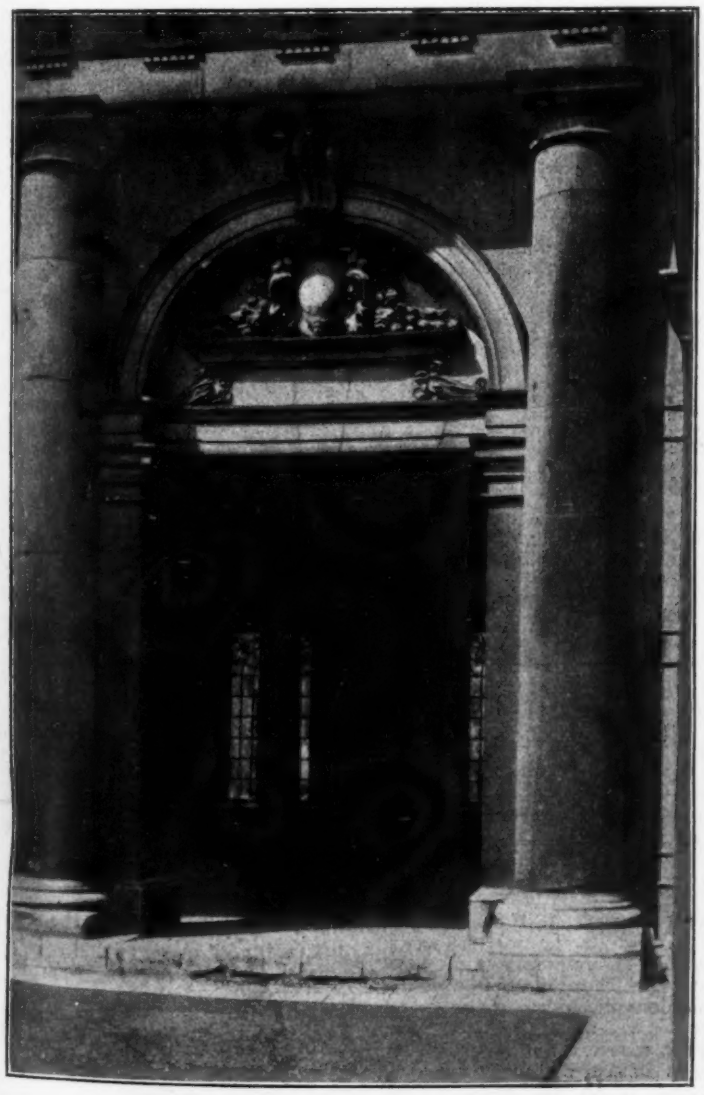
The roof, which is of very great strength, containing beams of enormous thickness, is entirely covered with lead. The bookcases and the original tables in the interior were executed from designs by Wren; the former are surmounted by marble busts of College worthies, many being the work of Roubillac. Of the original tables few remain.

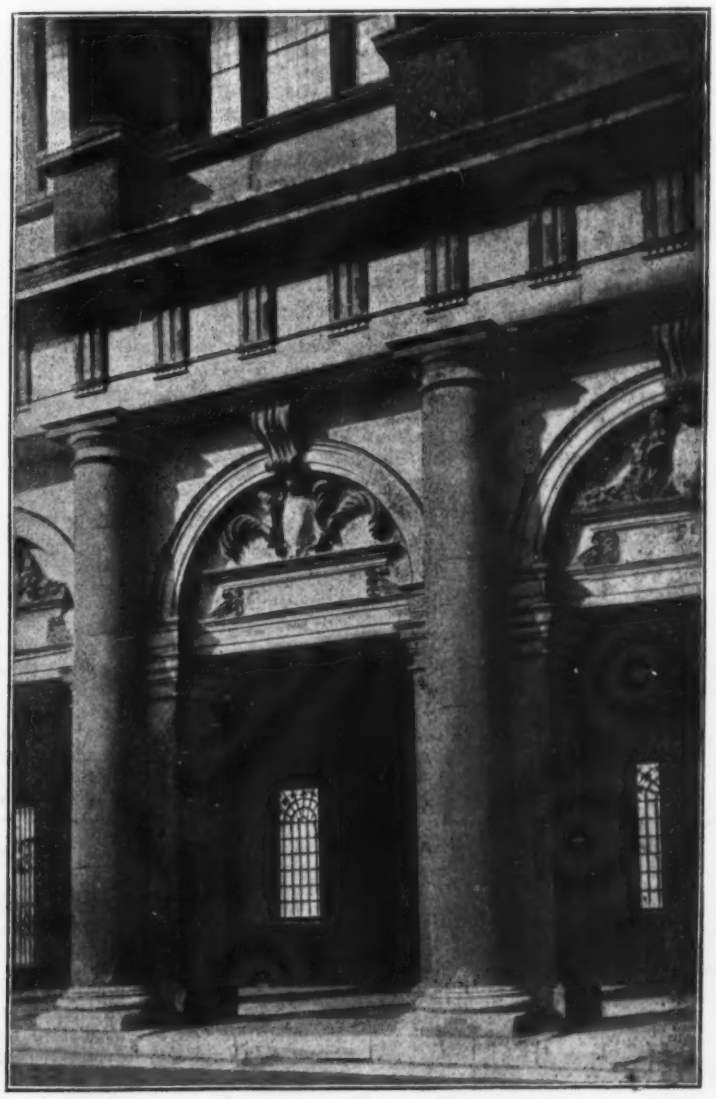
The decorative carving is by Grinling Gibbons, and very beautifully executed in limewood. A striking feature of the interior is Thorwaldsen's celebrated statue of Byron, which is placed at the south end of the room.

The drawing was made by Mr. Arthur B. Goodbody while in residence at Gonville and Caius College, and a student in the Cambridge School of Architecture.

THE "HOMESTEAD."

For those who contemplate a change of residence this publication should prove extremely useful, especially in these days when strict economy has to be observed. The *Homestead* is issued by the Great Central Railway for the special purpose of enabling house-seekers to decide at once how far they can live out of town, as not only are the season ticket rates given, but a full description of each place is included; also useful local data, such as rates in the pound, water, cost of gas, population, altitude, subsoil, etc., are also stated. Special articles are contributed by well-known authorities on the interesting topics of "Where Shall We Live and Why?" "Golf and the Choice of a Home," and "The Homestead Country: its Literary and Historical Associations." The book is profusely illustrated. Copies can be obtained free on application to the G.C.R. Publicity Office, 216, Marylebone-road, London, N.W.





Trinity College, Cambridge.

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OBITUARY.

Mr. W. H. Lynn, R.H.A.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Henry Lynn, one of the best-known architects in Ireland, who passed away after a very brief illness, at his residence, "Ardavon," Antrim-road, Belfast. Mr. Lynn, although in his eighty-seventh year, was in good health until a few days ago. In our next issue we shall give some particulars of the deceased gentleman's career.

Mr. G. L. Sutcliffe.

The death on September 12, at No. 25, Cannon-place, Hampstead, is announced of Mr. George Lister Sutcliffe, aged fifty-one years, of No. 17, Pall Mall East, S.W., and formerly of Heptonstall. Mr. Sutcliffe was elected in 1891 an Associate, and in 1911 a Fellow, of the Royal Institute of British Architects; he was also a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute. The dissolution of partnership of Mr. John Sutcliffe, Mr. George Lister Sutcliffe, and Mr. James Henry Sutcliffe, of Todmorden, Hebden Bridge, and London, architects and surveyors, practising under the style of Messrs. Sutcliffe & Sutcliffe, was announced in the *London Gazette* of August 13, 1907. Mr. Sutcliffe was the author of "Sanitary Fittings and Plumbing" (1901), *Builder* Students Series. He edited "The Modern Plumber and Sanitary Engineer" (1907-8); "The Modern Carpenter, Joiner, and Cabinet-Maker," to which he contributed the chapter upon "Architectural Styles" (1902-4); and "The Principles and Practise of Modern House Construction," to which he contributed the chapter on "Construction" (1900-11). Mr. Sutcliffe and his firm were the architects of the Isolation Hospital, Burslem, for forty beds, in competition, thirty-two sets of designs having been sent in (1902); Baptist Chapel and Schools, Sowerby Bridge; St. Hilda's Church at King Cross, Halifax (in competition), at a cost of some £12,000; school and house, Shade, Todmorden; Baptist Chapel, Birchcliffe, Halifax, for 1,000 sittings; New Connexion Methodists' Chapel and Sunday Schools, Sowerby; Castle Hill School, Todmorden; Secondary School for Girls, Brighouse, for 150 day and 400 evening class students (in competition), at a cost of about £10,000 for the entire scheme, for the Brighouse Pupil Teachers' Centre; villa residence, Mytholm-road, Yorks; spinning mill at Ellen Holme, Luddendenfoot, with weaving-sheds, etc., at a cost of about £10,000; the mill and Secondary Dual School, Hebden Bridge (£11,000); a large number of houses at Wadsworth, Heywood, Byfleet, and Barnsley, and cottages for summer visitors at Devil's Bridge, co. Cardigan; and Blackwood House, Dartnell Park, Surrey, of which we illustrated the plans, a view, and three views of the interior in the *Builder* of September 24, 1904.

Mr. Sutcliffe was architect to Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd., and responsible for much of the domestic architecture in the Hampstead, Ealing, and Liverpool Garden Suburbs; in November, 1914, he was elected a member of the Hampstead Borough Council. He prepared the plans and designs for twenty-eight houses at Finchley for Oakwood Tenants, Ltd.; the Pixmore Workmen's Club and Institute, Ridge-avenue, Letchworth (June 6, 1913*); he laid out 14 acres in the Wavertree district for Liverpool Garden Suburb Tenants, Ltd., in association with Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd., of London, upon 180 acres, part of Lord Salisbury's Liverpool estate (house in Fieldway-square, July 5, 1912*); he was the author of a scheme for the Wrexham Tenants, Ltd., to build houses in a garden village planned by him upon a site of 190 acres adjoining Acton Park, Wrexham (1913); he was the architect for the development of 66 acres of the Brentham Garden Suburb, Ealing, where 500 houses were built in 1901-14 for Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd.; of houses for Messrs. Debenhams, Ltd., at Eastcote, Ruislip; a large block of residential and co-operative housekeeping flats in the "collegiate" style, Hampstead Garden Suburb; and the Brentham, Ealing, Institute Hall and Hostel for Ealing Tenants, Ltd. In January, 1895, a sum of ten guineas was awarded to him in the Essay Prize Competition of the Institute—subject: "The Influence of Literature on Architectural Development."

* Illustrated in the *Builder*.

Mr. J. Firth.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Firth, which took place at his residence, Park Croft, Dewsbury, in his seventy-third year, after an illness extending over several months. Mr. Firth, who was a son of the late Mr. Joseph Firth, head of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Firth & Sons, was brought up to the profession of an architect. The deceased was a brother of the late Mr. Fred Firth, a one-time Mayor of Dewsbury. For a considerable number of years Mr. Firth carried on the profession as an architect, in partnership with his only son, Mr. Frank Firth.

Mr. H. G. Steward.

The death on September 9, at Henley, is also announced of Mr. Herbert Thomas Steward, aged seventy-six years, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Hunt & Steward, of Parliament-street, S.W., surveyors. Mr. Steward was educated at Westminster, and was well known as the historian of rowing and author of "Records of Henley Regatta." He was President of the Leander Club and Chairman of the Committees, Amateur Rowing Association, since 1891, and Henley Royal Regatta.

Mr. J. Wilson.

The death occurred recently of Mr. John Wilson, aged seventy-four years, Borough Engineer and Surveyor of Bacup for many years, and for some years a member of Bacup Town Council.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Organisation of Architects.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Yerbury's letter and that of A. C. E. in your issue of September 3, I am exceedingly glad that this point has been raised. The professional classes are not receiving any material help at a time when they are almost completely put out of action by the war.

In fact, the situation is worse even than this. The professions (with their income almost suspended) are actually giving large sums to patriotic funds of all sorts, and also giving in kind, besides spending time and energy in voluntary work, often by no means easy or pleasant. Now, sir, when so large a section of the community are practically running these national and patriotic concerns, they certainly have the very strongest claim to be considered by the powers that be.

I am afraid, however, that as we do not "produce" (in the popular sense of the term)—that is, we are not agricultural or factory workers—we may find ourselves remaining on the back seat. It has been said that we shall benefit by commercial prosperity, as the money made will filter through to us in the form of building work. No doubt *some* money will, but it cannot be relied on, and the principle is altogether wrong. It makes architecture simply the slave of commercialism.

Though it is possible that much might be done in the way that Mr. Yerbury suggests, still, at best, it is only a temporary measure. What we want to do is to consolidate our position. Organisation is the first step, but we must remember that we are dependent on the great British Public, and must therefore do what other people do who are dependent on the public.

We must educate the public in architecture, and then they will come to us. The stage, the Press, music, and even fashions in clothes are all spread before the people, but architecture never speaks louder than a mouse. We still live in the curious old houses that our benighted ancestors put up when the nation was just beginning to grow. It may be said that houses are permanent works, but I think that theory is being rather disproved now; we move too quickly, for one thing. In the colonies they have broken away from the idea that anything new is a disgrace, and while we are haggling over the removal of a dangerous corner they will drag a house half-way across a continent! It is just a matter of habit.

So if we educate people into the belief that the Victorian house, with the passage-hall, gloomy kitchen, and absent bathroom, are behind the times, and they simply must have a new house with more airy and sanitary conditions (to say nothing of beauty), I am confident that orders would come in briskly. Even "alteration" jobs would be welcome.

I do not think money will be lacking, but the boom must be rightly directed—that is, into architectural channels. And the architecture must be up to date. Any one who has to study the public knows the sensitive spot. That is, they hate to be out of the running, and yet they are as to housing matters, and terribly so. And we must tell them so, and keep on telling them, and convict them.

THE NEW ORDER.

TIMBER IMPORTS.

FROM an interesting article by Mr. J. G. Broodbank in the *Westminster Gazette* of Monday, on "London and the Question of Imports," we take the following paragraph dealing with timber:—

"Timber, coming largely from the war area, was at first the subject of some concern. There is no longer any need for anxiety on this account. Many vessels are arriving from Sweden and Archangel, and the statement as to the detentions of timber ships at Gravesend is the surest indication that the supplies are not likely to fail. The Archangel boats are all large ones, some of them carrying as much as 2,000 standards (5,000 tons) of timber. Improvements of Archangel Harbour made since the war have made this practicable. Not unexpectedly, hardwood such as is used in furniture shows a decrease, but the early part of 1914 was an extraordinary year for imports. The stocks in the Surrey Docks of soft wood timber on September 1 were 220,000 tons, and are the highest for the time of year that they have been since the Port Authority was established in 1909, though the total imports into the Port for the seven months show a small decrease. The general slump in the building trade is partly responsible for the larger stocks. From the national point of view these larger stocks are reassuring. With a serious reduction in the number of deal porters owing to one-third of them having enlisted there is bound to be congestion for some weeks."

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Why We Have Typhus.

"ANOTHER Blow for Life?" Yes. And a hundred other, if need be. We have nailed our colours to the mast, and will die fighting. It is dreary disheartening work to speak without being listened to; to implore without success. But now that some of our more powerful contemporaries are again uttering the same cries, and making the same prayer; now that the punishment for disregard is beginning to be appreciated, and the possibility of a consequent evil even more serious than usual looms in the distance, it may be hoped that earnest efforts will be made throughout the metropolis and other large towns to wipe away some of the known causes of disease and to lessen the typhus crop. The resident physician of the London Fever Hospital, Mr. Jeaffreson, has recently pointed to a number of places continually producing typhus patients, and the *Times* has powerfully commented on the infamous fact that this state of things being known, the remedy being obvious, and the power of applying it being possessed, nothing is done to obviate the evil. To some of the very places named we drew attention eleven years ago, and showed indisputably, not merely that they were producing disease and death, but *why* they did so, and why they would inevitably continue to do so so long as their condition remained unchanged.

[***We give the above extract from the *Builder* of September 16, 1865.]

CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

ECONOMY IN CONSTRUCTION.

Introduction.

ECONOMICAL construction has always received a certain amount of attention in the past, but its consideration has not been of the primary importance that it is likely to assume in the near future, and, in fact, it will be imperative to study ways and means very seriously if the building industry in this country is to flourish. Prices of all materials have risen, and are likely to increase to such an extent that profitable building will become very difficult, and it will be quite obvious that very few schemes would be executed unless the building owner could see a fair investment for his outlay. If the facts are looked at in a straightforward manner it must be realised that:—(1) Prices of materials have risen and will rise still further; (2) wages are likely to increase, owing to the comparatively high cost of living; and (3), at the same time, rentals are on the decrease. It may be said that things will improve as soon as this war is over, and there may be some consolation in that thought; but the war may last some time yet, and in the meantime any suggestions that can be made to lessen the initial cost of buildings without materially affecting the soundness of the structure should be beneficial to architects, builders, and all those engaged directly or indirectly with the building industry. It is quite clear that the prices of materials will never decrease to former rates even when the war is over, and, as far as this country is concerned, it is quite likely that manufacturers and merchants will be able to keep prices very high for many years, as the extensive rebuilding that is inevitable on the Continent will create a great demand for materials and labour, and, as the work will be on a large scale, orders from that source will secure the preference.

In the meantime the building industry in this country must be kept going, owing to the large number of the population who are directly or indirectly dependent on it for their living, and to accomplish this it will be necessary to make efforts to induce clients to build and prevent proposed schemes from falling through owing to prohibitive cost. Many schemes have recently been considered and drawings and tenders prepared, only to be abandoned by the building owner on account of the large initial outlay entailed, and several of these have not been what may be termed purely speculative schemes, but buildings for the owners' occupation or part use. Roughly speaking, building tenders indicate a total increase in the cost of anything from 25 to 50 per cent., and this is more than sufficient to make the average scheme a poor investment—on paper, at all events—and it must be at least a fair investment on paper before it has much chance of being matured.

These remarks do not, of course, apply to municipal buildings and structures of similar type, but as the mass of building work is executed for business purposes and profit-making concerns, it is with regard to this latter class of work that we must deal.

It is true that the Government do not wish to encourage private enterprise and expenditure on a large scale, but the workers must be able to continue their ordinary duties and take up wages if their services are not required for war purposes, and rates and taxes cannot be paid if earning capacity is reduced to practically *nil*. By practising real economy in building, however, an incentive will be given to more extensive works, and the whole community will gain rather than lose.

After these general remarks on the need of economy, designers may naturally be expected to raise the question of the nature and details of the economy to be practised in order to keep down the cost of building, and some instances will be given in the hope that they may be of service in this respect.

Foundations.

In the first instance, the proper consideration of foundation work is essential, and, although it is not advisable to run any risks with regard to this portion of the structure, money is frequently expended to an unnecessary extent owing to indifference or carelessness in dealing with the design of foundations. There are numerous cases, for example, where the foundations are designed without a proper knowledge of the nature of the soil under the proposed building, and, in consequence, any attempt of economy being liable to create extras which will embarrass the architect if his assumptions are incorrect; the design is kept on the side of excessive safety and more work provided by the drawings and quantities than is really necessary. This could be entirely obviated by the judicious use of trial holes, which would enable the architect and the contractor to deal with known conditions instead of mere assumptions. Concrete under stanchions and columns is seldom calculated in an efficient manner, the superficial area being roughly worked out for an assumed bearing capacity of soil, and the depth merely guessed.

With a proper knowledge of the soil the area can be accurately determined, and the depth can be properly calculated, and it will always be found that a depth calculated according to the load and the resistance of the soil is less than that adopted by guesswork. As the former is all that is required, any amount provided beyond this represents so much waste of money, and the cost is not only in the actual concrete, but in additional excavation, and possibly timbering. The depth to which the foundations require to be carried down can also be accurately determined if trial holes are made before the preparation of the quantities, and, subject to the bearing capacity of the soil being found satisfactory, all that is necessary is to take the underside of the concrete to the depth at which atmospheric influence ceases to have any appreciable effect.

The Main Structure.

In the main structure itself there is the consideration of the weight-carrying members, and what may be termed the filling-in portions, the former being determined by calculation, and the latter by the required resistance to atmospheric influence and deterioration. The weight-carrying members cannot obviously be the subject of supposed economy, which results in a dangerous structure, but, at the same time, it is possible to deal with all members in a scientific manner and prevent excessive material being provided. The lay-out generally should be on simple lines, and complicated construction avoided as far as possible, while the maximum of repetition will ensure the maximum of economy. Very large span beams should not be adopted except where unavoidable, or the circumstances are such as to make the cost of secondary importance, and columns should be arranged with centric loading, and be tied at all floor levels, to keep the free length as low as possible. Floor loads should be taken at the lowest possible figure consistent with the requirements of the usage for which the building is intended. There is a great deal of discussion as to the relative costs of reinforced concrete and structural steelwork, but, whatever may be the case in ordinary times of peace, there is no question at the present time as to the advisability of using as little steel as possible in building work, as the supply is limited, and it is easier and cheaper to procure ordinary steel rods than compound steel sections. In many schemes which are now designed it is quite impossible to obtain the sections of steel required even in the case of ordinary rolled joists, and it then becomes imperative to use the nearest size that can be obtained, always, of course, keeping on the side of more strength rather than less, and naturally this state of affairs does not lead to economy, but to the employment of more steel than is necessary. With steel at the present price this is a serious consideration, and, apart from the merits or demerits of ordinary constructional steelwork and the question of transporting large quantities of steel, true economy is impossible at the present time with this method.

In the case of reinforced concrete, the fact that any particular diameter of bar is not available need not necessitate any appreciable extra in the amount of steel, as the spacing or number of bars can be varied and only the required strength provided. Again, there is the choice of mild steel or high carbon steel, and, although the latter is more expensive, it is also stronger and less will be required, and in consequence the variation in the total cost will prove negligible. In reinforced concrete the design is essentially scientific, and it possesses the great merit that the steel, which is the most expensive of the materials employed, is reduced to a minimum, owing to it being placed in those positions where it can develop its full value, and thus no waste occurs. The full benefit of the economy that can be attained with the material will necessarily only be possible where a good deal of repetition occurs, and thus it does not follow that reinforced concrete will be advantageous in every example, and judgment must be used in the application of this material as with any other. The point to be well considered is the necessity of economising in the use of steel, which has risen tremendously in price, and is difficult to obtain, and reinforced concrete does undoubtedly provide the requisite strength with the minimum steel. The shop work required for constructional steelwork is also considerable, and under existing circumstances it is advisable to eliminate this as far as possible, in order that the shops may be available for other more important work.

Apart from weight-carrying members, economy can be practised to a great extent without jeopardising the safety of the structure by the employment of the cheaper classes of material, and the minimum quantities of these. It must not be considered that any form of jerry building is advocated, but merely the judicious selection of the cheaper materials for unimportant functions. Stonework should be kept as simple as possible with the minimum of labour, and carving should be avoided unless absolutely essential in the architectural treatment. It is quite possible to obtain effect of real architectural merit without necessarily adopting elaborate features, and, in fact, a more simple treatment than that adopted would often be advisable. Many large projecting cornices involve expenditure often far in excess of the value obtained, owing to the necessity of using very large blocks of stone and additional steel construction for tailing-down purposes. Again, stone cornices should be covered with asphalt in place of lead, as this will prove cheaper and equally effective. In brick walls recesses should be adopted under windows and in party walls, and the use of good Fletton bricks resorted to, while for white glazed facings second quality bricks can be profitably employed in many cases where first quality are used. A uniform size in window and door openings, allowing a repetition of joiner's work, should be adopted, and if metal windows are to be used it is quite essential to keep the same size openings wherever possible.

Finishings.

The economy that can be practised with regard to the finishings will naturally depend to a great extent on the purpose for which the building is intended, and the tastes of the client, but the judgment and opinion of the architect will have a large amount of expenditure even in this direction.

Many architects have what may be termed pet ideas, when dealing with the internal finishings and fittings, which are apt to prove expensive. In such things as door furniture they often require special designs made up involving new patterns and extra expense when quite suitable types could be obtained from stock.

In office buildings economy can be effected in the floor finishing for the various rooms by adopting a plain cement screed over the concrete and on this laying "Battleship" linoleum, ¼ in. thick. This method is cheap and serviceable and necessitates no further outlay on the part of the client for floor coverings, and in addition it is preferable to wood floors and fillets, which are liable to rot. Plaster can be used for the window jambs and wood linings omitted, and a raised plaster band put in place of architraves. There are numerous instances of types of economy that could be followed in the finishings, and it is quite impossible to

House at Ongar, Essex: Garden Front.

Mr. H. Courtenay Constantine, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

enumerate all of them here; but the few examples mentioned are only put forward as typical cases, and it is quite possible that many readers will not agree even with those given, as the individual taste and ideas of the architect will vary considerably.

The fact remains, however, that the specification for the internal finishing of a building frequently provides for a deal of expensive work, which, however appropriate it may be in times of peace and prosperity, is nevertheless rather unnecessary at this time when materials are expensive and retrenchment advisable.

It is necessary for architects to develop the business instinct as much as possible and accommodate themselves to the conditions arising out of the war for their own sake and that of others.

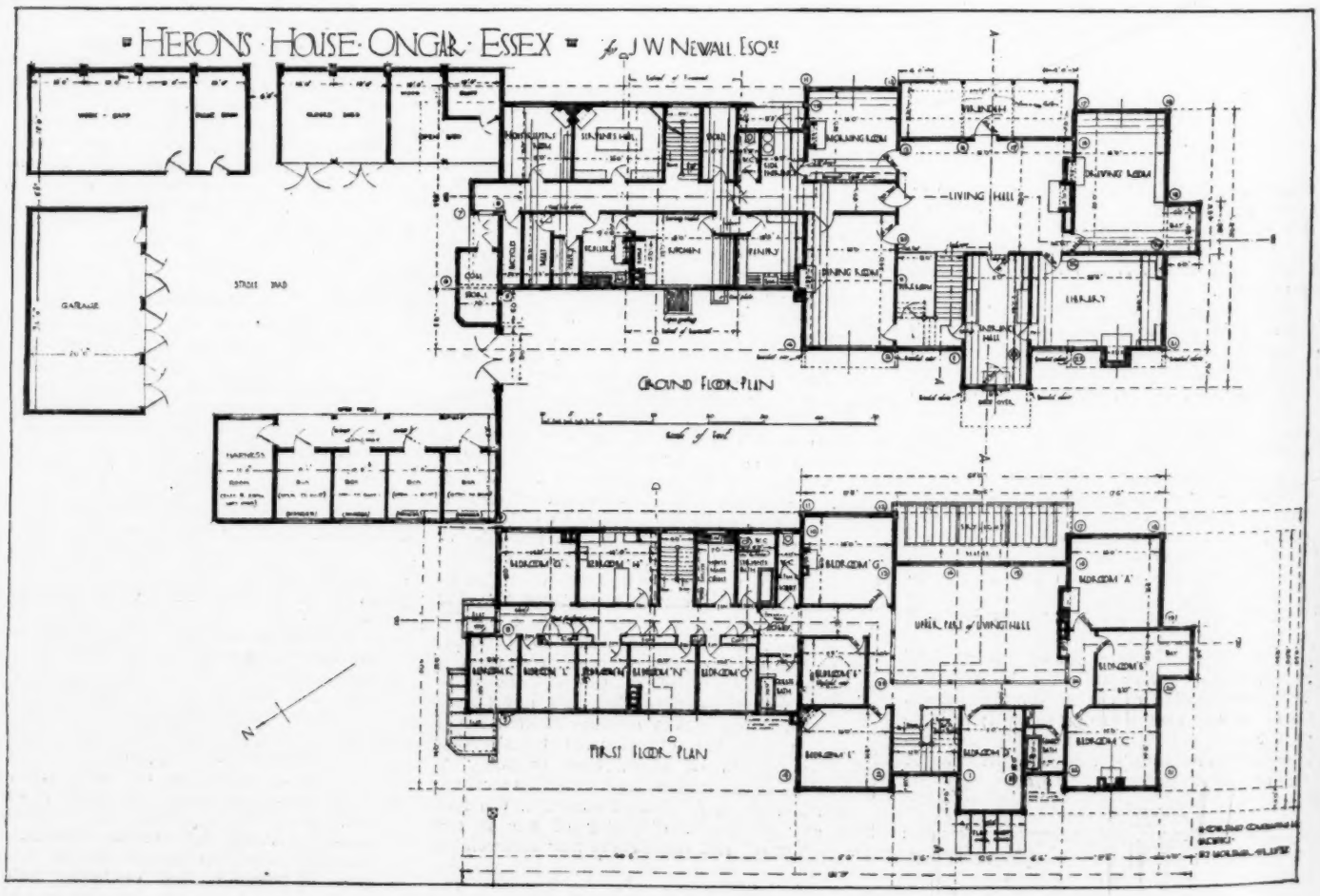
A well-known architect recently expressed the opinion that the profession was faced with the hardest time it had ever experienced, and that it would be several years before it could hope for any state even approaching prosperity. If this is a correct prophecy it is very evident that architects must take advantage of every opportunity, and not lose possible commissions by putting tenders before clients which are higher than might be necessary.

The designer who is responsible for simple, efficient, and cheap buildings, even if the height of architectural merit is not reached, will be likely to prove successful in practice at the present time and the near future, and if we descend a little from the giddy heights of art and produce war buildings which are the practical outcome of the desire to be economical it should be to the credit of the profession rather than otherwise.

HOUSE AT ONGAR, ESSEX.

THIS house stands upon a large estate at a high elevation, and commands an extensive view over the country around Ongar.

The principal interest of the building from a constructional point of view lies in the fact that it offers many original features, insomuch that it is constructed practically all in timber, contained within a light steel skeleton frame. This frame consists of vertical H section steel stanchions, connected horizontally at three levels by iron stringers and braced with



Mr. H. Courtenay Constantine A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

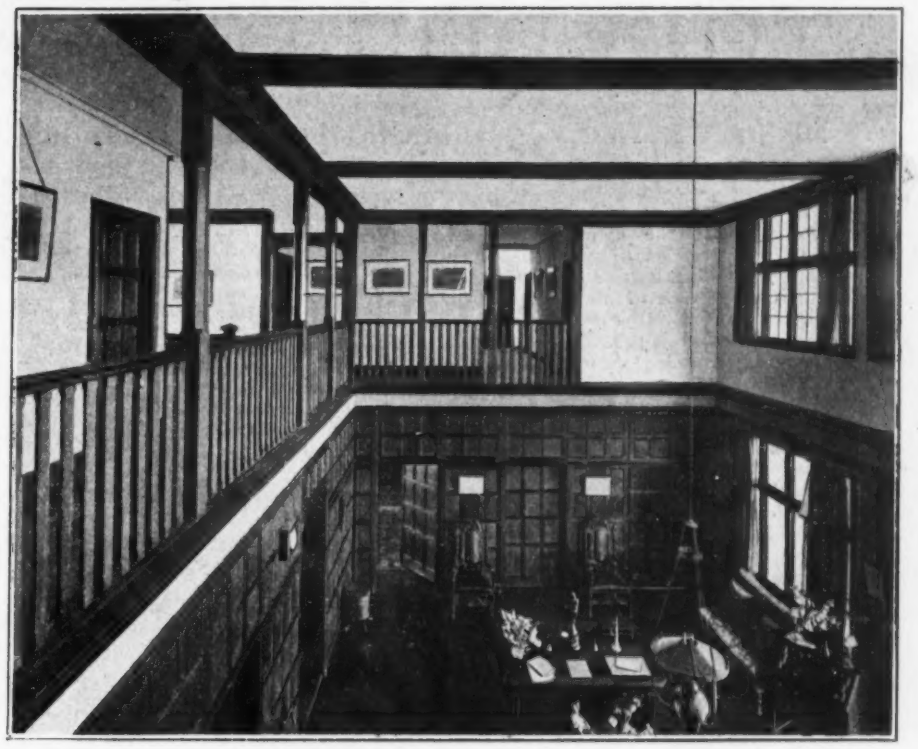
occasional tie rods. The bottom stringer, which is of a channel section, rests upon a brick base about 18 in. high, the middle stringer is of an H section, and is placed at the first-floor level, and the top stringer, which is a channel, at the roof-plate level. The frame and the interior partitions are filled in with ordinary studding, metal-lathed on both sides, and faced externally with red granite (cement) rough cast, and internally with plaster. It will be noted, therefore, that the steelwork acts solely as a frame for the reception of the studding, and thus eliminates any necessity for large sectional timbers which would have been required in a timber building of similar proportions.

The floors throughout the building, together with the panelling, the chimney-pieces, and other fitments, are all in oak, the greater portion of which is Japanese. This latter wood has proved quite satisfactory, and provides some very charming figuring. The corner stanchions and the steel frame generally are faced with oak beams slightly moulded and bolted to the steel frame. The whole of the window frames and casements are in teak. The chimneys are built in local red bricks, and the fireplaces are built up in 2-in. red bricks, with similar-sized fireclay linings and hearths. The roofs are constructed with "Handyside" combined timber and steel tie roof principals, the greatest span being about 40 ft. without support. The covering consists of asbestos tiles of a varied copper tint, which forms a light and agreeable roofing. The turret over the servants' wing is constructed over the back staircase, and provides a satisfactory means of ventilating the whole of this portion of the house.

The constructional scheme for the house originated with the owner, who is himself an engineer, and it is claimed that when this method of construction is possible it offers many facilities in building, namely, low cost (the approximate cost works out at about 7d. per foot cube), simplicity in erection and a thoroughly dry and habitable house on immediate completion, cool in summer and warm in winter. One may readily appreciate that once the steel frame is in position the roof may be proceeded with and the timber filling can follow on in due course.

In the above figure of the cost of erection it must be mentioned that this includes for a low-pressure system of heating to all rooms (servants' bedrooms inclusive), electric clocks, artesian well, water-softening tank, Farrer's drainage system, and many other necessary items which are associated with a house of these dimensions.

The outline of the steel frame is indicated upon the plans by the encircled numbers. The photographs illustrate the living hall and the two principal elevations.



House at Ongar, Essex: View of Hall from Gallery.

Mr. H. Courtenay Constantine, A.R.I.B.A., Architect. (*See page* 208.)

House at Ongar, Essex: View of Living Hall.

Mr. H. Courtenay Constantine, A.R.I.B.A., Architect. (*See page* 208.)

CONSTRUCTION NOTES.

Portable Houses for Europe.

If there is any truth in the report as to the impending orders for portable structures on a scale of millions of dollars, one of the most important industries identified with constructional operations will benefit materially and business throughout the whole field will receive a decided impetus. The report is that the British Government has been negotiating for the purchase of all kinds of portable structures to be taken to Northern France and Belgium to replace temporarily the dwellings, churches, and schools which have been laid low in that ravaged territory. At the time of going to press a large Brooklyn firm has been mentioned in connection with one of the most important contracts which are to be awarded, but the requirements are on such a huge scale that Canada cannot fail to receive a share of the business, and, let us hope, a considerably greater share of subsequent orders of the kind. It is said that the contracts now pending include one for the construction of 20,000 portable houses—the largest single contract ever given for buildings of this type. Entire cities and towns are being created from them to house the refugees made homeless by the high tide of the German advance into France. The buildings are to be so constructed that they can be set up quickly upon their arrival in France. Shipment is to begin early in the fall if the contract goes through, and all the work is expected to be completed by the winter. The fact that such huge orders are in the air suggests that Canadian manufacturers should look into their resources and capabilities, and take enterprising measures to secure a share of the business.—*Contract Record*, Toronto.

Reinforced Concrete and Electrolysis.

Investigation in connection with electrolytic action on 1,500 concrete poles on the Utica-Syracuse lines of the New York State railways during the last five years show of these poles only three developed defects, which proved to be directly traceable to leakage of the 600-volt trolley current through the reinforcing rod to earth. In every case warning of the failure was given by the gradual cracking of the concrete long before the pole was liable to fail altogether.

A DECEASED BUILDER'S ESTATE.

Mr. Aleaxnder Muir, sometime mason and builder of Glasgow, of Dean Villa, 58, Aytoun-road, Pollokshields, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £9,027, of which £7,716 is Scottish estate.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The Trades' Training Schools of the Worshipful Companies of Carpenters, Joiners, Painter Stainers, Plasterers, Tylers, and Wheelwrights, at 153, Great Titchfield-street, W., are reopening on September 20. Practical instruction classes will be held, but will only be open to those engaged in the trades, the idea being to improve the technique of each craft by instructing the men who actually earn their living by their labours therein. Full particulars may be obtained from the director at the schools.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, ABERAVON.

The new Arcade and Municipal buildings at Aberavon have recently been completed at a cost of nearly £15,000. The building has been carried out by Mr. Morgan Cox, builder and contractor, Aberavon, from the design of Mr. James Roderick, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. The concrete floors and roof have been installed by Messrs. Thomas & Co., Cardiff; the teak and mahogany shop fronts were executed by the Cardiff Steam Joinery Company, Ltd.; the furnishing was in the hands of Messrs. Allinson, Ltd., Sheffield.

THE BUILDING TRADE.

CAMP SANITATION.

FOLLOWING on the wonderful response to the call of the Government soldiers' military camps have been formed in all parts of the country, and, as a consequence, the great problem of proper sanitation has had to be faced. At a meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute, held at Brighton on September 3, Professor (now Lieut.-Colonel) Kenwood discussed the question of camp sanitation and expressed the view that, where practicable, a complete water-carriage system should always be provided in semi-permanent camps. A water-carriage system was particularly desirable when such camps were situated in the immediate outskirts of towns; it was, moreover, by far the cheapest provision that could be made when existing sewers were capable of taking the camp sewage, or when (as in many instances) a reasonable length of pipe would conduct it into the sea. There were, of course, many local circumstances which had to be weighed before deciding as to whether a water-carriage system with a purification plant was practicable, and could be provided at a reasonable cost; but, as there could be no question of its being the most sanitary form of provision, he would advocate it even if it involved some additional cost as compared with alternative systems. He had had the advantage of seeing some estimates of the comparative cost of different systems prepared by one who brought expert knowledge and great experience to bear upon such matters. These estimates related to special camps, and therefore varied with local circumstances. So far as the water-carriage system was concerned they mostly related to the installation and running expenses of converting a pail system into a water-carriage system in camps where the sullage and urine drains already installed were capable of taking the water-borne sewage. In estimating the comparative cost of rival systems there was the difficulty that they were ignorant of the duration of the military occupancy or the subsequent use to which any existing camp might be put; and such local circumstances as cost of labour, cost of water, the scale of purification plant provision necessary, etc., varied considerably; and so anything more than a broad statement was impossible. But, after considering the facts in reference to many hutted camps now in this country, it was safe to say that in the first year there was generally little to choose between the cost of incineration of pail contents by small unit destructors and contract collection and disposal on land; and where urine and sullage drains were to be (or had been) installed in camps the extra cost of the complete water-carriage scheme would generally fall short of that of the above two methods. But, when they came to consider the comparative cost of the three systems when spread over a period of two years the unit destructor represented a material saving upon contract collection and disposal on land, and the water-closet system a very great saving indeed as compared with the cost of the other two. The large destructor was the most expensive method of all, and the pit incineration method was somewhat the cheapest. Of course, in peace time, when labour was cheaper, the contract disposal on land system was much less expensive and would then compete more successfully with other systems. Thus he was led to the conclusion that the best provision where some permanent camps were concerned was the complete water-carriage system; and where this was impracticable probably the pail system with small unit destructors placed close to latrines was, when worked by a military squad, the next best. The suitability of the pit system must be regarded as *sub judice* for the time being, where large semi-permanent camps were concerned, although it was an admirable device for less permanent camps.

Colonel Copeman and Major Corbin generally supported the views of the author, but Major Stott considered that the trench system, if properly supervised and covered up, was sufficient.

Sir Henry Tanner, F.R.I.B.A., thought a great deal of the trouble was that camps had been put in the wrong places. The whole question ought to have been considered at the outset.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS.*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works, at the time of publication, have been actually commenced. Abbreviations:—T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; L.G.B. for Local Government Board; B.G. for Board of Guardians; L.C.C. for London County Council; B.C. for Borough Council; and P.C. for Parish Council.

ABERYSTWYTH.—The U.D.C. have approved plans of a building at the back of 41, Marine-terrace by Mr. G. Harding, and of a bungalow on the field above North-road by the Misses Jones, Portland-street.

Amersham.—Plans passed by R.D.C.:—Two houses, Gold Hill-road, Chalfont St. Peter, Mr. H. Worley; alterations to Amersham St. Mary's Schools, Messrs. Kemp & How; alterations, Vicarage, Great Missenden, Messrs. H. J. & A. Wright; drainage, Grimsdell's-lane, Mr. Woodley.

Ashley Woulds.—The R.D.C. have approved plans for two further blocks of four cottages each, proposed to be erected for the Moira Colliery Company on a site in Donisthorpe-lane.

Ballymoney.—The L.G.B. has approved plans of the proposed new motor-house at the medical officer's residence of Castlequarter district.

Belfast.—The R.D.C. has accepted the tender of Mr. S. R. Boyd, Crumlin-road, for the sewerage extension at Carnmoney-road.

Bexhill.—Addition to Hollowdene, Coodendrive, for Mrs. F. L. Clarke, submitted by Mr. J. B. Wall; addition to 2, Devonshire-road, for Mr. J. W. Webb, submitted by Mr. J. B. Wall; detached house in Sutherland-avenue, for Mr. H. P. Farnfield, submitted by Mr. G. E. Maynard; additions to St. Peter's Boys' School, Holliers-hill, for the churchwardens, submitted by Mr. G. H. Gray.

Bishop's Stortford.—Plans passed by U.D.C.:—Additions to Dells Malting, Station-road, for Messrs. Benskin's Brewery Company; two outhouses at the Malting, 29, Hockerill-street, for Messrs. Pope & Chapman.

Blackburn.—Ten houses in Livesey Branch-road, for Mr. H. Duckworth.

Bowland.—Plans of a new barn and shippon at Withgill Farm, for the C.W.S., have been passed by the R.D.C.

Bradford.—The T.C. have decided to send a deputation to the L.G.B. to urge that their water scheme should not be held up.

Braintree.—Plans for the erection of additional buildings at Chapel Hill Foundry, and for the erection of a motor shed for the chairman of the Council, have been passed by the R.D.C.

Bridgwater.—Erection of reinforced concrete posts and iron fencing alongside a rhine at Andersea, Westonzoyland, for the R.D.C.

Cardiff.—At a meeting of the Board of Management of the King Edward VII. Hospital Colonel E. M. Bruce Vaughan announced that an anonymous donor had given £5,000 to provide a maternity flat at the hospital. The flat will be built over the Bute wards, and will comprise a ward of sixteen beds, a small emergency ward of two beds, and everything necessary to make the flat as perfect as possible for its important use. Improvements to the docks are in contemplation.

Chelmsford.—New premises, Rectory-lane, for the Hoffmann Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; foundry in New Writtle-street, for the National Steam Car Company.

China.—The Acting British Consul at Chefoo reports that a contract for a breakwater has been granted to the Netherlands Harbour Works Company, whose tender was £365,300.

Christchurch.—The B.G. have decided to connect the cottage homes with the public sewer.

Clevedon.—The U.D.C. have granted the request of Councillors J. B. Parker and E. H. Shopland to erect motor garages.

Clydebank.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted permission to the Yoker Distillery Company, Ltd., to make an addition to their premises, estimated to cost £3,000, and to the Scottish Y.M.C.A. to erect a building at Dalmuir at an estimated cost of £600.

Crewe.—Plans have been passed for cottages in Jones-street, for Messrs. Owen Jones & Sons, and a bungalow in Rooke-street, for Mrs. Davies.

Curaçao.—The Acting British Consul at Curaçao reports that negotiations are being concluded for the purchase of a suitable site in that island on which to erect an oil refinery.

Darlington.—Plans passed by the R.D.C.:—Addition to the Darlington Golf Club House at Haughton; new byre at Blackwell, for Mr. Hunt (owner Sir Henry Havelock-Allan); addition to a mansion, for Mr. Westoll, High Coniscliffe.

Darwen.—Two villas in Tockholes-road, for Mr. J. Holden.

Dinnington.—After some months of continuous work the Roman Catholics of Dinnington have raised sufficient money to warrant them in securing a site for their proposed new church. Plans have been passed for the proposed new building, and the ground is already marked out.

Doncaster.—Plans by Mr. F. N. Martin, architect, for a new church at Rossington Colliery Village have been passed. The R.D.C. have agreed that application be made to the L.G.B. for authority to prepare a town planning scheme with respect to lands and premises comprising portions of the parishes of Armthorpe and Kirk Sandall, having a total area of 4,560 acres.

Dundee.—Shed, Bellfield-street, for Messrs. Urquhart, Lindsey, & Co., Ltd.; cinema theatre, Gray-street, for the Broughty Picture House, Ltd.

Durham.—A plan submitted by Mr. John Kirkpatrick for addition to a dwelling-house at Davy Lamp has been approved by the R.D.C.

Eastbourne.—The T.C. have under consideration two schemes for the suggested widening of Green-street between Church-street and Bradford-street. The foundation-stone of the new church of St. George, Old Town, has recently been laid by the Bishop of Lewes.

East Dereham.—Retarring of part of Victoria-road for the U.D.C.

Foleshill.—Plans passed by R.D.C.:—Two houses, Lythalls-lane, Foleshill, for Mr. F. Over, and one house, Hall Green-road, Foleshill, for Mr. J. Preedy.

Gelligaer.—Messrs. Willcox & Raikes, engineers, have submitted plans and specifications for the construction of a sewer in the Cylla and Deri Valleys to link up with the main trunk sewerage scheme for the Rhymney Valley now in progress to the U.D.C.

Gerrards Cross.—The suggestion of lowering the blue Staffordshire pier and a portion of the wall of the bridge is being adopted, and a palisade iron fence is to replace the upper portion thereof.

Glasgow.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted briefs to Archbishop Maguire and others to make alterations at Daisy-street, Govanhill; Messrs. G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, to erect additional buildings in Minto-avenue, Cathcart, and a building for stores in Newlands-road; the N.B. Railway Company to erect offices at their goods station, Duke-street; and the Juvenile Delinquency Board to erect a playshed at Green-street, Calton.

Hayes.—The U.D.C. has approved plans for additions to factory in Silverdale-road, for the X-Chair Company.

Hemel Hempstead.—Plans passed by T.C.:—Mrs. Berry, additional bedroom, 20, Kingsland-road; Joint Hospital Board, petrol store, Isolation Hospital.

Hove.—The T.C. are considering a scheme for the proposed new pier.

Huddersfield.—Negotiations are in progress for the establishment of large new dye works.

Hunstanton.—Plans have been passed by the U.D.C. for a house for Mr. R. Southgate, and for a workshop, stable, etc., in Hill-street, for Mr. R. Shanks.

Immingham.—An inspector of the L.G.B. has held an inquiry into the proposed town planning scheme, prepared by the Grimsby R.C., for the district.

Irthlingborough.—Plans passed by U.D.C. for bank premises for the Northants Union Bank, High-street; for an extension to the factory of Messrs. Perkins & Bird; and a leather store for Messrs. Hobbs & Co.

London.—The St. Pancras B.C. is introducing at its electricity station a 5,000-k.w. turbo-generator.

Marple.—Plans passed by U.D.C.:—Motor-house, for Mr. J. D. Hall, and brick sculleries at Stockport-road (three houses), for Mr. W. Marsden.

Masham.—Repairs to the masonry work of Swinnie Bridge, Fearby-lane.

Middleton.—The Barnard Castle District Surveyor is preparing plans for a new bridge over the Tees at Middleton.

New Zealand.—A contract for the extension of freezing works at Ngahauranga has been awarded. The name of the successful contractors, together with the accepted contract price, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant, etc., on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

Paris.—The Canadian Government is providing near Paris a hospital of about 500 beds for the treatment of French wounded.

Portugal.—The *Diario do Governo* publishes a Bill to authorise the Government to make arrangements for the construction of the last section of the Aveiro branch of the Vale do Vouga line, viz., from the station of Aveiro to the Canal do Cojo; to authorise the construction of a broad gauge railway from Carregado to Bombarral, passing through Alenquer, Merceana, Vila Verde, and Cadaval; and to raise loans for the construction of the following railways:—(1) From Estremo, via Portalegre, to Castelo de Vide; (2) from Vila Viçosa to Elvas; (3) from Amarante to Mondim de Basto; and (4) from Mora to Rui Vaz.

Richmond (Yorkshire).—Messrs. Clayton & Kellett, of Darlington, have intimated to the R.D.C. their intention of submitting plans for a proposed picture palace at Harley-hill.

Rochester.—Plans passed by T.C.:—Two cottages, Fort Clarence, St. Margaret, for Mr. C. T. Smith, and garage, Strood Brewery, for Messrs. Budden & Biggs.

St. Annes.—Plans have been passed for a pair of villas in Healey-road, for Mr. J. Bell, and a motor garage and pair of villas in King's-road, for Mr. J. Johnson.

* See also our list of Competitions, Contracts, etc., on page 212.

Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Selena Turnbull has left £150 for a memorial window in the school chapel to the memory of her son.

Southam.—Plans passed by R.D.C. for alterations and additions at Hurdiss Farm, Harbury, for Mrs. L. F. Thwaites, and for a new dairy and scullery at Church Farm, Stockton.

Spain.—The *Gaceta de Madrid* contains a notice, issued by the "Ministerio de Fomento," granting a concession to Don Evaristo San Martin y Larraz for the construction and working, for a period of ninety-nine years, of a funicular railway from Bilbao to the Achanda Hill. The estimated cost of the undertaking is 488,407 pesetas (about £19,500).

Spalding.—Alderman Bunting has offered to lend the T.C. the money to purchase land for housing purposes, and the matter is to be referred to the L.G.B.

Swindon.—The T.C. has decided to defray the cost of new filter beds at the Rodbourne sewage works out of revenue.

Uckfield.—The U.D.C. has accepted the amended tender of Mr. E. H. Pelham (£28) for the laying of a new drain at New-road, Ridgewood.

Upper Renfrewshire.—Plans passed:—Cottage in Crookston Farm-road, Crookston, for Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., of Pollok; two double villas in Wedderlea-drive, Cardonald, for Mr. John Young, Lennox-road, Cardonald; and two double villas in Edward-gardens, Cardonald, for Messrs. Taylor & Wilson, Auldhouse-road, Newlands.

Uttoxeter.—Plans have been approved for alterations to cottage on Cheadle-road, for Mr. Roberts, and alterations to the vicarage.

Uxbridge.—The U.D.C. has approved plans for detached bungalow, Turnpike-lane, Hillingdon-road, for Mr. H. Wilson.

Ware.—The R.D.C. have passed plans for additions and improvements to Standon Schools, as approved by the Education Board.

Warrington.—The T.C. have decided to apply to the L.G.B. for an order extending the time for the construction of the river wall, Knutsford-road, the completion of Chester-road, and other works under the Warrington Corporation Act, 1911. The T.C. have also altered the plans for the proposed smallpox hospital which will increase the cost from £1,500 to £1,800, and have approved of plans by the Borough Surveyor for a new ward for fifty patients on the north side of the administrative block of the fever hospital.

Watford.—Plans passed by R.D.C.:—Abbots Langley: Houses in Abbots-road, for Mr. Luck. Aldenham: House in Aldenham-avenue, Radlett, for Mr. W. G. Taylor; alterations and additions to "Ashdown," Theobald-street, for Mr. Percy Brown. Rickmansworth Rural: Two cottages, Sandy Lodge Way, for Mr. J. Whittle.

Whittington.—The U.D.C. have passed plans for two magazines for explosives off Dark-lane, Newbold Moor, by the Patent Electric Shot-firing Company.

Winchester.—Approval has been given by the T.C. for the further widening of Bridge-street, from No. 20 to Cheesehill-street, in accordance with military requisitions. An application will be made to the Road Board and the C.C. for a grant towards the cost, which is £1,187 11s.

Wrigton.—The P.C. has decided to take over the village sewer system and proceed with the necessary work.

Wycombe.—Plans passed by the R.D.C.:—Stable, Mr. E. Anderson, Saunderton; bungalow, Mr. T. Beldon, Marlow; pair of houses, Mr. Hunt, Stokenchurch.

GENERAL BUILDING NEWS.

INSTITUTION, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, E.C.

Alterations, repairs, and redecorations are taking place at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, E.C., and a new wing is being added to the existing structure. The building will afterwards be used as a School of Oriental Studies, under the auspices of the Government. The architect in charge of the work is Professor F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A., Gower-street, W.C. The general contractor is Mr. James W. Jerram, Crown Works, Boundary-road, East Ham, E.

BUSINESS PREMISES, COLEMAN-STREET, E.C.

Business premises are in course of erection in Coleman-street, E.C., the architect being Mr. W. A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., Finsbury-square, E.C. The general contractors are Messrs. Howell J. Williams, Ltd., Bermondsey-street, London Bridge, S.E.; the steelwork is by Messrs. Lindsay's Paddington Ironworks, Ltd., North Wharf, W.; and the lift is by Messrs. the Easton Lift Company, Ltd., Short-street, Southwark, S.E.

TRADE NEWS.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, Carrick-on-Shannon, is being supplied with Shorland's warm-air ventilating patent Manchester grates by Messrs. E. H. Shorland & Brother, Ltd., of Failsworth, Manchester.

Boyle's latest patent "air-pump" ventilator has been applied to Naas Presbyterian Church.

An open-air swimming-bath has recently been constructed in Lister Park, Bradford, and the cement flat roofs have been made wet-repellent by the waterproofing powder Pudlo.

The New Town Arsenal, Jersey, is being supplied with Shorland's warm-air ventilating patent Manchester grates by Messrs. E. H. Shorland & Brother, Ltd., of Failsworth, Manchester.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

THE following are the present rates of wages in the Building Trade in the principal towns of England and Wales. It must be understood that, while every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, we cannot be responsible for errors that *may* occur:—

——	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Masons' Labourers.	Bricklayers' Labourers.	Plasterers' Labourers.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Aberdare	9	—	9½	9½	—	9	8	6½	6½	6½
Accrington	10	10	9½	9½	9	9	9½	6½	6½	6½
Altrincham	9½	10	10½	10	8½	10	9	6½	6½	7
Ashton-under-Lyne	10½	10½	10	10½	9	10	9	6	6	7
Barnsley	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	9	8½	7	7	7
Barrow-in-Furness..	9½	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	7	7	7
Barry	9½	9½	9½	10	—	9	8½	6½	6½	6½
Bath	8½	8½	8½	8	7½	8	7½	6	6	6
Bedford	8	8	8	8½	8	9	6½	5½	5½	6
Birkenhead	11	11	11	11½	11	11	9½	7	7	7
Birmingham	11	11	11	11	10½	11½	9½	8	8	8
Bishop Auckland..	9	9	9	9	10	9	7½	6	6	6½
Blackburn	10	10½	10	10	9½	10	9½	6½	7½	7½
Blackpool	10½	9½	9½	9½	8½	9	8½	6	6	6
Bolton	10	10½	10	10½	10	10	9½	6–7	7	7
Bournemouth	8½	9	9	9	8½	9	8½	6½	6½	6½
Bradford	10	10	9½	9½	9½	10	8½	7	7	7
Bridgwater	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6	4	4	4
Brighton	9	8½	8½	8½	—	8	7	6	6	6
Bristol	10½	10½	10½	10½	—	10½	9½	7½	7½	7½
Burnley	10	10½	9½	9½	8	9	9½	7	7	7½
Burton-on-Trent	9	9	9	9½	9	9	8½	6½	6½	6½
Bury	10½	10½	10	9	9½	10	9	6	7	7
Cambridge	9½	9	9	9½	9½	9½	7½	6	6	6
Canterbury	8½	8	8	10	—	8½–9	7	5	5	5
Cardiff	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	7	7	7
Chatham	8	9	9	9	9	9	7½	6	6	6
Chelmsford	8	7½	8½	9	—	7½	6½	5	5	6½
Cheltenham	8½	8½	8½	8½	—	8½	8½	6	6	6
Chester	9½	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	8½	5½	6½	6½
Chesterfield	9	9	9	8	9	8½	8½	5½	5½	5½
Colchester	8	8½	8½	9	8	9	6	5½	5½	5½
Coventry	10½	10½	10½	10½	9½	10½	9½	7½	7½	7½
Crewe	7½	8	7½	9	8½	8	7½	5½	5½	6
Darlington	9½	9½	9½	10	10	9	8½	6½	6½	6½
Derby	9½	9½	9	9	9	9	8	6½	6½	7
Doncaster	9½	9½	9	9	9	9	8	6½	6½	7
Dudley	8½	8½	9	8½	8½	8	7½	5½	5½	6
Durham	9	9	9½	9	10	9	8½	6	6	6½
East Glamorgan, and Monmouthshire Valleys	9½	9½	9½	9½	—	—	8½	6½	6½	6½
Exeter	8	8½	8	8	7½	7½	7	5½	5½	5½
Folkestone	8½	8½	8½	9	8½	8½	7–7½	6½	6½	6½
Gloucester	8	8½	8½	8	8	8½	8	5½	5½	5½
Grantham	8	8	7½	7½–8	7½–8	7	6½	5	5	5
Grays	—	10	10	—	—	9½	8½	7	7	7
Grimsby	9	9	9	9½	9	8	8½	7	7	7
Great Yarmouth	8	8	8	—	8	8	6½	5	5	—
Halifax	10	10	9	8½	8½	9	8½	7	7	7
Harrogate	9½	9½	9	9	8	9	8½	6½	6½	6½
Hartlepools	9	10	9½	10	10	10	9	7	7	7½
Hastings	8½	8	8	8½	8	8	7	6½	5½	6½
Hereford	8	8	7½	8½	8	7	7	5½	5½	5½
Huddersfield	10	9½	9½	9½	10	9	8½	7	7	7
Hull	10½	10	10	10	10	10	8½	7½	7½	7½
Ipswich	8½	8½	8½	9	9	8½	7	5½	5½	5½
Lancaster	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	6	6	6½
Leamington Spa	9	9	9	8½	9	9	8	6	6	6
Leeds	10	10	10	10	10	10	8½	7½	7½	7½
Leicester	9½	9½	10	10½	10	9½	9	7	7	7½
Lincoln	9	8½	8½	9	8½	8½	8	6	5½	6½
Liverpool	11	11	11	11	10½	11	9½	7	7	7
Llanelly	9½	9½	9½	8½	9	8½	8	5½	5½	5½
London	11½	11½	11½	11½	—	1s.	9	8	8	8
Loughborough	9	8½	8½	9	9	8½	7½	5½	5½	6½
Luton	9½	8½	8½	8½	9	8½	7½	6	6	6
Maidstone	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	6	6
Manchester	10	10½	10½	11	10	10	9½	6½	6½	7½
Mansfield	8½	9	8½	8½	—	8½	8	6	6	—
Merthyr Tydfil	9½	9½	9½	9½	8½	9	8	6½	6½	6½
Middlesbrough	9	10	9½	10	10	10	8½	7	7	7½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	11	11	11	11	10	10	9½	7½	7½	7½
Newport, Mon.	10	10	10	10	8½	10	9	7	7	7
Northampton	9	9	9	9	8½	9	8	6	6	6
Norwich	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8½	7½	6	6	6
Nottingham	10	10	10	10½	9½	10	9	7½	7½	8
Oldham	10½	10½	10½	10	9	10	9½	7	7	7½
Oxford	9½	9	9	9	8	9	8	6½	6½	6½
Plymouth	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	6½	6½	6½
Pontypridd	9½	9	9	9½	9	9	8	6½	6½	6½
Portsmouth	9½	9½	9½	9½	—	8½	7½	7	7	7
Preston	10½	10½	10	9½	9½	10	9½	6	6½	6½
Reading	8½	9	9	9½	—	9	7½	6	6	6
Rochdale	10½	10½	10	10	8½	9½	9	7	7	7½
Rochester	8	9	9	9	9	8½	7½	6	6	6
Rugby	9½	9½	9½	9½	8	9½	8½	6	6	6
St. Albans	9	9	9	9–10	9	9–10	8	6½	6	6½
St. Helens	9	9½	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	6	6½	6
Scarborough	9	9	9	8½	8	9	8	7	7	7
Sheffield	10½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	8½	6½	6½	6½
Shrewsbury	8½	8½	8½	9½	—	8½	7	5½	5½	5½
Southampton	8½	9½	9½	8½	—	9½	8½	6½	6½	6½
Southend-on-Sea	9	9	9	9	P'cework	9	7	6	6	6
Southport	10	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	6½	7	7
South Shields	11	11	11	11	10	8½	9½	7½	7½	7½
Stockport	10½	10	10	10½	9½	10	9½	6	6½–7	7½
Stockton-on-Tees	9	10	9½	10	10	10	9	7	7	7½
Stoke-on-Trent	9	9½	9	9	—	8½	8½	6	6	—
Stroud	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	5	5	5
Sunderland	10½	11	10½	10	10	9	9½	7½	7½	7½
Swansea	9½	9½	9½	9½	8½	9	9	6½	6½	6½
Taunton	7	7	7	7	—	6	6½	4½	4½	4½
Torquay	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6
Wakefield	9½	9½	9	9½	8½	9	8	7	7	7
Walsall	9½	9	9	9	8½	9	8	6½	6½	6½
Warrington	8½	9½	9½	10	8½	9½	8½	5½–6	6	6–6½
West Bromwich	10	10	10	10½	—	9	8	7	7	7
Wigan	10	10½	9½	9½	9	9½	9½	7	7	7
Windsor	9	9	9	10	—	9	—	6	6	6
Wolverhampton	9½	9½	9½	10	8	10	8	6½	6½	6½
Worcester	8½	9	9	9	9	9	7½	6	6	6
York	9½	9½	9	9½	9½	9	8½	7	7	7

The mason's rate given is for bankers; fixers usually ½d. per hour extra.

List of Competitions, Contracts, etc.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. **Those with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this number:** Competitions, —; Contracts, iv., vi., viii.; Public Appointments, —; Auction Sales, xviii. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as: the advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in.

*** It must be understood that the following paragraphs are printed as news, and not as advertisements; and that while every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, we cannot be responsible for errors that *may* occur.

Competitions.

OCTOBER 1.—**Dublin.**—STATUE.—The Central Council of the Gaelic Athletic Association, Ltd., offer a prize of £25 for the best design of a statue of the late Dr. Croke. The base and pedestal to be formed of Irish limestone or granite, and the statue of bronze. Mr. L. J. O'Toole, secretary, Croke Park, Jones's-road, Dublin.

NOVEMBER 30.—**York.**—TOWN PLANNING.—The Town Planning Committee of the York Corporation invite competitive schemes under the Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, in connection with certain areas within and without the city.

Contracts.

BUILDING AND PAINTING.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in.

SEPTEMBER 20.—**Belfast.**—SHELVING.—Shelving at the store at Adelaide, near Belfast, for the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland). Specification of Mr. T. Morrison, secretary, Secretary's Office, Amiens-street Terminus, Dublin. Deposit, £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 20.—**Cilfynydd.**—PAINTING.—Painting, etc., the interior of Workmen's Hall, Cilfynydd. Specification at 4, Cilfynydd-road, Cilfynydd.

SEPTEMBER 20.—**Gellygaer.**—CONVENIENCE.—Construction of an underground convenience at Ystrad Mynach, for the Gellygaer U.D.C. Quantities of Mr. T. Rees Gabe, Acting Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Hengoed, Glam.

SEPTEMBER 20.—**Halifax.**—ROOFS.—For the stripping and reroofing of premises, Booth-fold, including carpenters' and plumbers' and all incidental work. Quantities of Mr. James Lord, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Halifax. Deposit, £5.

SEPTEMBER 20.—**Newport, Isle of Wight.**—BRIDGE.—For strengthening the swing bridge at the Town Quay for the Corporation. Quantities of Mr. E. A. Slater, Borough Engineer, Newport, I. of W.

SEPTEMBER 20.—**Swaffham.**—REPAIRS.—For builder's repairs required to be done at the workhouse during half-year. Form of tender of Mr. Sydney Matthews, Clerk to the Guardians, Swaffham.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Plymouth.**—ALTERATIONS.—For alterations and repairs at No. 6, Moon-street and 8, Lambhay-street, for the Corporation. Forms of tender of Mr. J. Paton, Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Plymouth.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Runcorn.**—EXTENSION.—Extension at the Hospital Cottage for the Runcorn U.D.C. Quantities at the Town Hall from the Surveyor, Mr. James Wilding. Deposit, 10s. 6d.

SEPTEMBER 22.—**Dewsbury.**—SHED.—Various works (except patent glaziers) required in the erection of a shed at Bridge Mills, Savile Town, Dewsbury (about 6,000 yds. floor area). Quantities of Messrs. Joseph Firth & Son, architects, Vulcan-road, Dewsbury.

SEPTEMBER 27.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning down, painting, etc., the interior and exterior of the Leeds Corn Exchange. Specification of Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer, Municipal-buildings, Leeds.

SEPTEMBER 27.—**Uxbridge.**—REPAIRS.—Repairs and other works to cottages, Rockingham and Colwey roads, Uxbridge, Middlesex, for the Uxbridge U.D.C. Specifications from the Surveyor, Mr. Wm. L. Eves, 54, High-street, Uxbridge.

* SEPTEMBER 30.—**Huntingdon.**—HOUSES.—The Huntingdon T.C. invite tenders for erection of forty artizans' dwelling houses.

SEPTEMBER 30.—**Tamworth.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of twenty-four cottages in Bradford-street, Tamworth, for the Corporation. Specifications of Mr. Alfred Clarson, Surveyor, 21, Church-street, Tamworth. Deposit, £1 1s.

No DATE.—**Manchester.**—PAINTING.—For the scraping and painting of roof principals and ironwork, approximately 7,000 sq. yds. area. Messrs. Ed. Bennis & Co., Ltd., Little Hulton, Bolton.

FURNITURE, MATERIALS, etc.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**St. Albans.**—IRONMONGERY.—Supply of ironmongery for the Middlesex County Asylum, Napsbury, St. Albans. Forms of tender of Mr. Henry G. Armour, Clerk to the Visitors.

SEPTEMBER 18.—**London, W.**—TIMBER AND IRONMONGERY.—Supply of timber and ironmongery. Forms of tender of Mr. Geo. P. Morrell, Clerk to the Managers, Offices, the Schools, Hanwell, W.

SEPTEMBER 20.—**Preston.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the County Asylum, Whittingham, Preston, of bolts and nuts, brasswork, belting, building material, glass, hosepiping, ironmongery, iron fittings, castings, lead piping, lubricating oils, timber, etc. Mr. H. E. Morgan, Clerk and Steward.

SEPTEMBER 20.—**Wrexham.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Wrexham Union of builders', painters' and glaziers', plumbers' materials. Forms of tender of Mr. T. J. Thomas, Master, Workhouse, Wrexham.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Beaconsfield.**—GRANITE.—Supply to the Beaconsfield U.D.C. of 700 tons of 1½-in. broken granite. Samples to Mr. J. Diggle, Surveyor, Council Hall, Beaconsfield.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Brighton.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the B.G. of painters', glaziers', and plumbers' materials. Forms of tender of Mr. H. Burfield, Clerk, Princes-street, Brighton.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Dublin.**—CHAIRS.—Supply to the Technical E.C. of 400 chairs to be made in Ireland. Mr. Louis Ely O'Carroll, Secretary, City of Dublin Municipal Technical Schools, offices, 18, Rutland-square, Dublin.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Hammersmith.**—FIREWOOD.—Supply of (*a*) roundwood or (*b*) deal and batten ends for firewood. Form of tender of the Clerk to the Guardians, 206, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**India.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway of canvas, bunting, etc., lamps, lamp fittings, and miscellaneous glass, red and white lead. Tender forms of Mr. C. Crommelin, Secretary, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. Charge, £1.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Liverpool.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the West Derby Union of building materials, electric supplies, gasfittings and plumbers' requisites, oils, colours, paints, varnishes, etc. Forms of tender of Mr. Harris P. Cleaver, Clerk, Union Offices, Brougham-terrace, Liverpool.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Manchester.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Manchester Union of electric lamps, turpentine and methylated spirits, etc. Forms of tender at the Poor Law Offices, New Bridge-street, Manchester.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Stone.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Stone Union of white lead and paints, oils, etc. Forms of tender of Mr. W. Watkyn Wynne, Clerk, 21, High-street, Stone.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Wolverhampton.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Wolverhampton Union of brushes, electrical fittings, etc., ironmongery, machinery oils. Tender of Mr. Frank Harrison, Clerk, Poor Law Offices, Wolverhampton.

SEPTEMBER 22.—**Warrington.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Warrington Union of paints, etc., and electrical goods. Forms of tender of Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Clerk, Bewsey-chambers.

SEPTEMBER 22.—**Westminster.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the City of Westminster Union of electrical lamps, fittings, etc., engineers' sundries, and timber. Forms of tender of Mr. W. J. Lickley, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, Princes-row, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.

SEPTEMBER 23.—**Hendon.**—MATERIALS.—Supply of broken granite, tarpaving material, tarviated granite, granite chippings, and gravel for the R.D.C. Forms of tender of the Surveyor, Mr. J. A. Webb, Great Stanmore, to whom samples of granite and gravel must be sent.

SEPTEMBER 23.—**Prescot.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Prescot Union of paint and sundries, turpentine, oils and greases, builders' materials, engineers' requisites, gas fitting requisites, plumbers' requisites, timber. Mr. A. F. Mann, Clerk, Union Offices, Whiston, Prescot.

SEPTEMBER 23.—**Woodbridge.**—GRANITE.—Supply to the U.D.C. of Woodbridge of 200 tons of broken granite, 1½-in. gauge. Mr. W. Grant Whisstock, Surveyor, Woodbridge.

SEPTEMBER 25.—**Cannock.**—FURNITURE.—Furniture, etc., for the new elementary school, Hightown, Hednesford, now in course of erection, for the Cannock U.D.C. Specification of Messrs. Bailey & Solon, architects, Kingscourt, Bridge-street, Walsall. Deposit, £1 1s.

ENGINEERING, IRON, AND STEEL.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**India.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company of rails and fishplates, cup-headed and dog spikes, bearing plates. Specification of Mr. C. Crommelin, Secretary, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. Charge, £1.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Loudwater.**—LIGHTING.—Lighting the village of Loudwater for six months for the Wycombe R.P.C. Conditions from Mr. J. Gearing, Jun., London-road, Loudwater.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Manchester.**—COMPRESSOR, ETC.—Supply to the Manchester Union of a new compressor and electric motor for the refrigerating apparatus at their Crescent-road Institution, Crumpsall, Manchester. Specifications of Mr. A. J. Murgatroyd, 23, Strutt-street, Manchester. Deposit, 10s.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Rhondda.**—PIPES.—Supply to the Rhondda U.D.C. Water Department of lead and compo pipe, etc., for half-year. Form of tender of Mr. Octavius Thomas, Engineer, Gas and Water Offices, Pentre, Rhondda.

SEPTEMBER 23.—**Manchester.**—GAS METERS.—Supply and repair of gas meters (ordinary and automatic) during a period of one, two, or three years for the Manchester Corporation Gas Department. Forms of tender of Mr. Fredk. A. Price, Superintendent of the Department.

* OCTOBER 5.—**Charlton, S.E.**—HEATING AND VENTILATING.—The L.C.C. invite tenders for heating and ventilating installation at tramcar repairing depot, Charlton, S.E.

ROAD, SANITARY, AND WATER WORKS.

SEPTEMBER 18.—**Leeds.**—STREET WORKS.—Flagging and macadamising of the improvement at the junction of Morris-lane and Kirkstall-lane. Quantities of the Highways and Permanent Way Department, 155, Kirkstall-road, Leeds.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Beaconsfield.**—BROKEN GRAINTE.—Supply of 700 tons (more or less) of 1½-in. broken granite, delivered at Beaconsfield Station, for the Beaconsfield U.D.C. Samples to be sent to Mr. J. Diggle, Surveyor, Council Hall, Beaconsfield.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**Seaton Delaval.**—SEWER.—Construction of about 310 yds. of 15-in. sewer, 195 yds. of 12-in. sewer, and 251 yds. of 9-in. sewer, together with all necessary manholes, etc., for the Seaton Delaval U.D.C. Quantities from the Surveyor, Council Offices, Seaton Delaval. Deposit, £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 22.—**Balrothery.**—WELL, ETC.—Sinking a well and lining it, and setting therein a cast-iron pump, for the Balrothery U.D.C. Specification of Mr. A. Scott, 49, Upper O'Connell-street, Dublin.

* SEPTEMBER 22.—**Fulham.**—SEWERING.—The Fulham B.C. invite tenders for sewering works in Broomhouse-road and Daisy-lane.

No DATE.—**Alfreton.**—EXCAVATIONS.—Excavation of foundations for electric power house and water cooling plant. Specifications of the Blackwell Colliery Company, Ltd., Blackwell, Alfreton.

Auction Sales.

* SEPTEMBER 23.—**Elmswell.**—Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons, & Cassell will sell by auction, on the premises, engineers' machine tools, brick-making plant, etc., and 100 tons steel rails.

* SEPTEMBER 29.—Messrs. Churchill & Sim will sell by auction, at the Great Hall, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., an assortment of deals, battens, boards, timbers, etc.

* OCTOBER 7.—**Limehouse.**—Messrs. C. C. & T. Moore will sell by auction, at the Mart Thames-side wharves.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTE.—All communications with respect to literary and artistic matters should be addressed to "THE EDITOR" (and not to any person by name); those relating to advertisements and other exclusively business matters should be addressed to THE BUILDER LTD., and *not* to the Editor.

All communications must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, whether for publication or not. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The responsibility of signed articles, letters, and papers read at meetings rests, of course, with the authors.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications; and the Editor cannot be responsible for drawings, photographs, manuscripts, or other documents, or for models or samples sent to or left at this office, unless he has specially asked for them.

[Those with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this issue.]

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

*** Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1000 Alongside, in River Thames.	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	2 0 0
Picked Stocks for Facings	2 15 0

Per 1000, Delivered at Railway Depôt, London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons	1 16 0	Best Blue Pressed Staffordshire	3 15 0
Best Fareham Red	3 12 0	Do. Bullnose	4 0 0
Best Red Pressed Ruabon Facing	5 0 0	Best Stourbridge Fire Bricks	4 0 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White, Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	13 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	18 10 0
Headers	12 10 0	Double Headers	15 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	16 10 0	One Side and two Ends	19 10 0
		Two Sides and one End	20 10 0
		Splays and Squints	18 0 0

Second Quality £1 10s. per 1000 less than best.

	s. d.
Thames and Pit Sand	7 9 per yard, delivered.
Thames Ballast	6 6 " " "

Per ton, delivered.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Best Portland Cement	2 4 0	..	2 8 0
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	1 1 0	..	—

NOTE.—The cement or lime is exclusive of the ordinary charge for sacks.

Grey Stone Lime ..... 15s. 6d. per yard delivered.
Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 35s. 0d. per ton at rly. dpt.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE — delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	1 7
Do. do. delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., per ft. cube	1 8½
Do. do. delivered on road waggons at Nine Elms Depôt	1 9½

PORTLAND STONE—

	s. d.
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, G.W.R., South Lambeth, G.W.R., or Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R. per ft. cube	2 5½
Do. do. delivered on road waggons at Pimlico Wharf or Nine Elms Depôt, per ft. cube	2 6½

White Basebed, 2d. per ft. cube extra.

Per Ft. Cube, delivered at Railway Depôt.

	s. d.		s. d.
Ancaster in blocks	1 11	Closeburn Red Freestone	2 2
Beer in blocks	1 7	Red Mansfield Freestone	2 6
Greenshill in blocks	2 0	Talacre & Gwespyr Stone	2 6
Darley Dale in blocks	2 6		
Red Corsehill in blocks	2 6		

YORK STONE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Per Ft. Cube, Delivered at Railway Depôt.	s. d.
Scappled random blocks	2 10

Per Ft. Super., Delivered at Railway Depôt.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 40 ft. super.)	2 8
6 in. rubbed two sides ditto, ditto	3 2
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	1 0
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes)	0 8
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto	0 6½

HARD YORK—

Per Ft. Cube, Delivered at Railway Depôt.	
Scappled random blocks	3 0

Per Ft. Super., Delivered at Railway Depôt.

6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super.)	2 9
6 in. rubbed two sides ditto	3 3
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	1 2½
2 in. self-faced random flags	0 6

TILES.

	Per 1000 f.o.r. London. £ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles or hand-made sand-faced tiles from either Broseley or Staffordshire district	2 12 6
Ornamental ditto	2 15 0
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen)	0 5 6

SLATES.

	Per 1000 of 1200 f.o.r. London. £ s. d.
Best Blue Bangor slates, 20 by 10	11 5 0
First quality " "	11 0 0
" " 16 by 8	5 10 0
Best Blue Portmadoc, 20 by 10	11 2 6
First quality " "	10 12 6
" " 16 by 8	5 10 0

WOOD.

BEST BUILDING REDWOOD.

Imported sizes.

	Per standard. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Deals: 4 in. by 12 in., 4 in. by 11 in., 3 in. by 11 in., 4 in. by 9 in., and 2 in. by 11 in.	21 10 0	..	22 10 0
3 in. by 9 in., 2½ in. by 9 in., and 2 in. by 9 in.	21 0 0	..	22 0 0

WOOD (*Continued*).

BEST BUILDING REDWOOD.

	Per standard. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Battens: 2 in., 2½ in., and 3 in. by 8 in.	19 10 0	..	20 0 0
2 in., 2½ in., and 3 in. by 7 in.	19 10 0	..	20 0 0
2 in., 2½ in., and 3 in. by 6 in.	19 0 0	..	19 10 0
2 in., 2½ in., and 3 in. by 5 in.	18 0 0	..	18 10 0
Scantlings: 2 in. by 3 in., 2 in. by 3½ in., 2 in. by 4 in., 2 in. by 4½ in.	18 10 0	..	19 0 0
3 in. by 4 in., and 3 in. by 4½ in.	19 10 0	..	20 0 0
Boards: 1 in., 1½ in., and 1½ in. by 6 in. and 7 in.	0 10 0	more than battens.	
¾ in.	1 0 0	"	
Seconds: building quality deals, battens, boards, and scantlings	1 0 0	less than best.	
Best Middling Dantzic and Memel Fir Timber Logs (average specification)	Per load of 50 ft. cu. 7 10 0	..	—
Seconds do. do.	7 0 0	..	—
9 in. to 10 in. do.	6 10 0	..	—
6 in. to 8 in. do.	6 0 0	..	—
Stocks very limited.			
Sawn pitch pine logs (about 35 cu. ft. average)	Per load. 8 0 0	..	8 10 0
Do. 6 in. to 10 in.	6 5 0	..	6 10 0
Sawn Swedish Balks 4 in. by 4 in. to 6 in. by 7 in.	6 0 0	..	6 10 0
	Per standard.		
Best Pitch Pine Deals	34 0 0	..	35 0 0
Rio do.	23 0 0	..	25 0 0
Under 2 in. thick	0 10 0		extra.

JOINERS' WOOD.

White Sea First Quality Red: 4 in. by 11 in.	35 0 0	..	36 0 0
3 in. by 11 in., and 2 in. by 11 in.	34 0 0	..	35 0 0
4 in. by 9 in.	33 0 0	..	34 0 0
3 in. by 9 in., and 2½ in. by 9 in.	32 0 0	..	33 0 0
9 in. by 11 in. boards	1 10 0	more than deals.	
7 in. and 8 in. battens	24 0 0	..	25 0 0
7 in. and 8 in. boards	1 0 0	more than battens.	
Seconds quality	2 0 0	less than best.	
Third quality	£2 to £3	less than seconds.	
Archangel White Deals— Best 3 in. by 11 in.	28 0 0	..	29 0 0
3 in. by 9 in. and 10 in.	26 0 0	..	27 0 0
Seconds, do.	1 10 0	less than best.	
U.S. Battens	19 10 0	..	20 0 0

Prepared Floorings and Matchings, Seconds Swedish Red and equal—

	Per square actual.		
1¼ in. by 7 in. planed and shot	1 4 0	..	1 5 0
1¼ in. by 7 in. planed and matched	1 4 6	..	1 5 0
1 in. by 7 in. planed and shot	0 19 0	..	1 0 0
1 in. by 7 in. planed and matched	0 19 6	..	1 0 6
¾ in. by 7 in. planed, matched and beaded, or V jointed	0 15 0	..	0 16 0
1 in. by 7 in. do.	0 19 6	..	1 0 6
⅞ in. by 7 in. do.	0 12 6	..	0 13 0

6 in. at 6d. per square less than 7 in.
5 in. and 5½ in. at 6d. per square less than 6 in.
White Floorings at 6d. to 1s. per square less than Redwood.

	Per standard.		
Columbian or Oregon Pine, best quality	28 0 0	..	29 0 0
Yellow Pine—First, regular sizes	57 0 0	upwards.	
Oddments	39 0 0	"	
Seconds, regular sizes	43 10 0	"	
Oddments	37 10 0	"	
Kauri Pine—Planks per ft. cube	0 7 6	..	—
Oak Logs— Large, per ft. cube	0 6 0	..	0 6 6
Small " "	0 5 0	..	0 5 6
Wainscot Oak Logs, per ft. cube	0 10 6	..	0 12 6
Dry Wainscot Oak, per ft. super, as inch	0 1 0	..	0 1 3
¾ in. do. do.	0 0 10	..	0 1 0
Dry Mahogany—Honduras, Tabasco, per ft. super, as inch	0 1 0	..	0 1 4
Selected, Figury, per ft. super, as inch	0 1 6	..	0 2 6
Cuba Mahogany	0 1 6	..	0 2 6
Dry Walnut, American, per ft. super, as inch	0 1 0	upwards. ..	0 1 3
French, "Italian," Walnut	0 1 0	..	0 1 6
Teak, per load (Rangoon or Moulmein)	28 0 0	..	34 0 0
Do. do. (Java)	25 0 0	..	27 0 0
American Whitewood planks, per ft. cube	0 6 6	..	0 7 6

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c.

	In London or delivered Railway Vans, per ton. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Rolled Steel Joists, ordinary sections	13 10 0	..	14 10 0
Compound Girders, ordinary Sections	16 0 0	..	17 0 0
Steel Compound Stanchions	16 10 0	..	17 10 0
Angles, Tees, and Channels, ordinary sections	15 0 0	..	15 10 0
Flitch Plates	15 0 0	..	15 10 0
Cast Iron Columns and Stanchions, including ordinary patterns	12 0 0	..	12 10 0

IRON—	Per ton, in London.		
Common Bars	13 10 0	..	—
Staffordshire Crown Bars, good merchant quality	14 0 0	..	14 10 0
Staffordshire "Marked Bars"	14 10 0	..	15 0 0

METALS (*Continued*).

IRON (*Continued*)—	Per ton, in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mild Steel Bars	14 0 0	..	14 10 0

Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, £15 basis price.
Hoop Iron, basis price ..... 15 0 0 .. —
" " Galvanised .. 27 10 0 .. —
(* And upwards, according to size and gauge.)

Sheet Iron Black—

Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	14 0 0	..	—
" " 24 g.	15 0 0	..	—
" " 26 g.	16 10 0	..	—

Sheet Iron, Galvanised flat, ordinary quality—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	24 10 0	..	—
Ordinary sizes to 22 g. and 24 g.	25 10 0	..	—
Ordinary sizes to 26 g.	26 10 0	..	—

Sheet Iron, Galvanised, flat, best quality—

Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	26 10 0	..	—
" " 22 g. and 24 g.	27 0 0	..	—
Ordinary sizes to 26 g.	27 10 0	..	—

Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 8 ft. 20 g.	24 10 0	..	—
Ordinary sizes, 22 g. and 24 g.	25 0 0	..	—
Ordinary sizes, 26 g.	25 10 0	..	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	16 10 0	..	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. & 24 g.	17 0 0	..	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	18 10 0	..	—
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	15 10 0	..	—

(Under 3 in., usual trade extras.)

LEAD, &c.

	Delivered in London. £ s. d.		
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	29 10 0	..	—
Pipe in coils	30 0 0	..	—
Soil pipe	33 0 0	..	—
Compo pipe	33 0 0	..	—

NOTE—Country delivery 15s. per ton extra; lots under 5 cwt. 1s. per cwt. extra.

COPPER— Strong Sheet	per lb.	0 1 5	..	—
Thin "	"	0 1 6	..	—
Copper nails	"	0 1 5	..	—
Copper wire	"	0 1 5	..	—
BRASS— Strong Sheet	"	0 1 3	..	—
Thin	"	0 1 4	..	—
TIN—English Ingots	"	0 1 7	..	—
SOLDER—Plumbers'	"	0 0 9	..	—
Tinmen's	"	0 0 11	..	—
Blowpipe	"	0 1 1	..	—

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES AND IN SQUARES IN ORDINARY SIZES.

Per Ft.			
21 oz. thirds	5½d.	32 oz. thirds	8½d.
" fourths	5d.	" fourths	7d.
26 oz. thirds	6½d.	Fluted Sheet, 15 oz.	5½d.
" fourths	5½d.	" 21 oz.	6½d.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

Per Ft.	
¼ Rolled plate	3½d.
⅜ Rough rolled and rough cast plate	3½d.
½ Rough rolled and rough cast plate	4d.
Figured Rolled, Oxford Rolled, Oceanic, Arctic, Muffled, and Rolled Cathedral, white	4½d.
Ditto, tinted	6d.
Rolled Sheet	3½d.

OILS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil in pipes	per gallon	0 2 3
" " in barrels	"	0 2 4
" " in drums	"	0 2 7
Boiled " in barrels	"	0 2 6
" " in drums	"	0 2 10
Turpentine in barrels	"	0 2 11
" in drums	"	0 3 2
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		39 0 0
Red Lead, Dry	per ton	40 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 10 0
Stockholm Tar	per barrel	1 12 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—

Blackfriars, Nine Elms, or Park, etc., brands (in 14 lb. tins), not less than 5 cwt. lots	per ton delivered 46 15 0

VARNISHES, &c.

	Per gallon. £ s. d.
Fine Pale Oak Varnish	0 8 0
Pale Copal Oak	0 10 6
Superfine Pale Elastic Oak	0 12 6
Fine Extra Hard Church Oak	0 10 0
Superfine Hard-drying Oak, for seats of Churches	0 14 6
Fine Elastic Carriage	0 12 9
Superfine Pale Elastic Carriage	0 16 0
Fine Pale Maple	0 10 0
Finest Pale Durable Copal	0 18 6
Extra Pale French Oil	1 1 0
Eggshell Flatting Varnish	0 18 0
White Pale Enamel	1 4 0
Extra Pale Paper	0 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size	0 10 0
Best Black Japan	0 16 0
Oak and Mahogany Stain	0 9 0
Brunswick Black	0 8 0
Berlin Black	0 16 0
Knotting	0 10 0
French and Brush Polish	0 10 6

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us *not later than* 2 *p.m. on Wednesday.* [N.B.—We cannot publish Tenders unless authenticated either by the architect or the building owner; and we cannot publish announcements of Tenders accepted unless the amount of the Tender is stated.]

* Denotes *accepted.* † Denotes *provisionally accepted.*

BELFAST.—For carrying out improvements at the fever hospital and other departments, for the Guardians:—
H. & J. Martin, Ltd., Belfast* £360

BELFAST.—For the provision of a covered way from the nurses' home to the pavilion at their institution at Demmarg, for the Tuberculosis Committee. Messrs. Kaye, Parry, & Ross, architects:—
M'Kenna & Sons* £247 10

BRIDGEND.—For alterations and additions to the old Tabernacle Chapel, Elder-street, Bridgend. Mr. P. J. Thomas, architect:—
R. Jones, jun., Coychurch* £1,030

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—For extension of water main to the Retreat, Hope, for the Rural District Council:—
C. E. Murray* £240 15 6

CHELTENHAM.—For erection of stables, fodder stores, van shed, etc., and alterations to existing buildings in Market-street, Cheltenham, for the Gloucester Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd. Mr. T. Malvern, Licentiate R.I.B.A., architect, 21, Winchcombe-street, Cheltenham:—
A. Wilson & Son* £2,039

CONWAY.—For (1) steel girder bridge and approaches, etc.; (2) cast-iron mains, etc., in the parish of the Abbey and the township of Maenan, North Wales, for the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply Board. Mr. C. F. Farrington, A.M.Inst.M.E., Engineer to the Board, Trinity-square, Llandudno:—

Contract No. 1.

P. W. MacLellan	£4,625	Westwood & Wright	£2,895
F. Morton & Co...	3,900		
E. Wood & Co. ..	3,815	J. Byrom, Ltd., Bury*	2,750
Tate & Gordon	3,488		
B. Lumb	3,196		

Contract No. 2.

Tate & Gordon	£3,930	R. O. Prichard ..	£3,132
G. Law	3,557	B. Lumb, Old Colwyn*	2,893
J. Byrom, Ltd. ..	3,365		
W. Hodge & Sons	3,132		

COVENTRY.—For the restoration of Holy Trinity Church tower, for the Vicar and Churchwardens. Sir T. G. Jackson, Bart., R.A., architect, 14, Buckingham-street, W.C.:—
J. Thompson & Co., Peterborough .. £7,110

GOSFORTH.—For making up the northern portion of the back street between Rothwell-road and High-street, and footway improvements in Rothwell-road, for the Gosforth Urban District Council. Mr. G. Nelson, A.M.Inst.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Council-chambers, High-street, Gosforth:—

G. E. Simpson & Co.	£87	16	4
J. W. Henderson	79	4	0
W. Tulip & Sons, Gosforth*	76	13	6

HAVERFORDWEST.—For carrying out certain repairs to the property of the Haverfordwest Corporation at the Old Bridge. Mr. J. R. Edwards, Borough Surveyor. Council-chambers, Haverfordwest:—
Griffiths & Morgan, Haverfordwest* £87 10
[Only one tender was received.]

HEXHAM.—For providing and fixing heating apparatus at the boys' new Council school, for the Northumberland Education Committee:—
Swinney Brps., Ltd., Morpeth* £197

HINDLEY.—For excavating, concreting, and brickwork at the gasworks, for the Hindley Urban District Council. Mr. H. O. Timmins, Engineer, Gasworks, Hindley:—
H. & F. Lomax, Platt Bridge, near Wigan* £145

LONDON.—For carrying out repairs at the New Cross Branch Library, for the Deptford Borough Council:—
J. & A. Oldman, New Cross-road* £264

Asphalting.
T. Faldo & Co.* 24

LONDON.—For alterations to factory, No. 5, South Lambeth-road, for Messrs. Brand & Co. Messrs. Geo. Baines & Son, architects, 5 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.:—

	Estimate A.	Estimate B.	Estimate C.
W. Hammond	£1,108	£80	£55
Higgs & Hill	1,080	84	58
Mattock & Parsons	1,067	89	63
Hibberd Bros., Ltd.	1,063	78	50
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	1,059	87	63
Battley, Sons, & Holness	1,045	84	58
E. A. Roome & Co.*	1,010	81	52

LONDON.—For works of repair to pavement of carriageway, Blackwall Tunnel, for the London County Council:—
W. H. Wheeler, 14 and 16, New Kent-road, S.E.* £987

MYTHOLMROYD.—For erection of a house and shop at Mytholmroyd. Messrs. Jackson & Fox, architects, 7, Rawson-street, Halifax:—
Mason: C. Wade, Mytholmroyd .....
Joiner: K. Smith, Mytholmroyd .....
Plumber: Boulton & Kershaw, Mytholmroyd } £400
Tiler, etc.: J. Robinson, Mytholmroyd ....
Painter: D. Thompson, Mytholmroyd .....

OAKDALE.—For erection of a Baptist Sunday School, etc., at Oakdale Model Village, near Blackwood, Mon. Mr. A. F. Webb, architect and surveyor, Blackwood, Mon.:—

Lloyd & Hopkins	£1,098	Walters Bros.	£962
S. James	1,086	R. Jones, Caerphilly*	925
F. & R. Lewis ..	1,006		

UXBRIDGE.—For laying a 6-in. sewer in Birdlane, Harefield, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. W. Harrison, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Corn Exchange, Uxbridge:—
W. Wright £179 7 9
Payne Bros., Leavesden, Watford* 134 0 0

WALTHAMSTOW (Essex).—For a factory at Wood-street. Messrs. Wills & Kaula, architects. Quantities by Messrs. Adam K. Ball & Sons:—

	Road.	Building.
Foster & Dicksee, Ltd.	£433 ..	£10,444
Twendell & Son, Ltd.	540 ..	10,408
F. B. Pitcher & Co., Ltd.	580 ..	10,348
F. M. Thompson & Son, Ltd. ..	581 ..	9,678
W. Laurence & Son, Ltd.	398 ..	9,672
G. Godson & Son, Ltd.	412 ..	9,373
Shuman & Son, Ltd.	450 ..	9,275
H. Nicholls & Son, Ltd.	398 ..	8,990
Bovis & Son, Ltd.	400 ..	8,947
J. Smith & Son, Ltd.*	396 ..	8,760

WELLINGBOROUGH.—Erection of workmen's club in Cannon-street:—
Henson & Son £1,520 0
Adams 1,517 10
E. Brown & Sons* 1,510 0

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S. JOHN'S CHURCH, OXTED: VIEW LOOKING FROM SANCTUARY.—MESSRS. J. OLDRID SCOTT & SON, ARCHITECTS. PHOTO CYRIL ELLIS.

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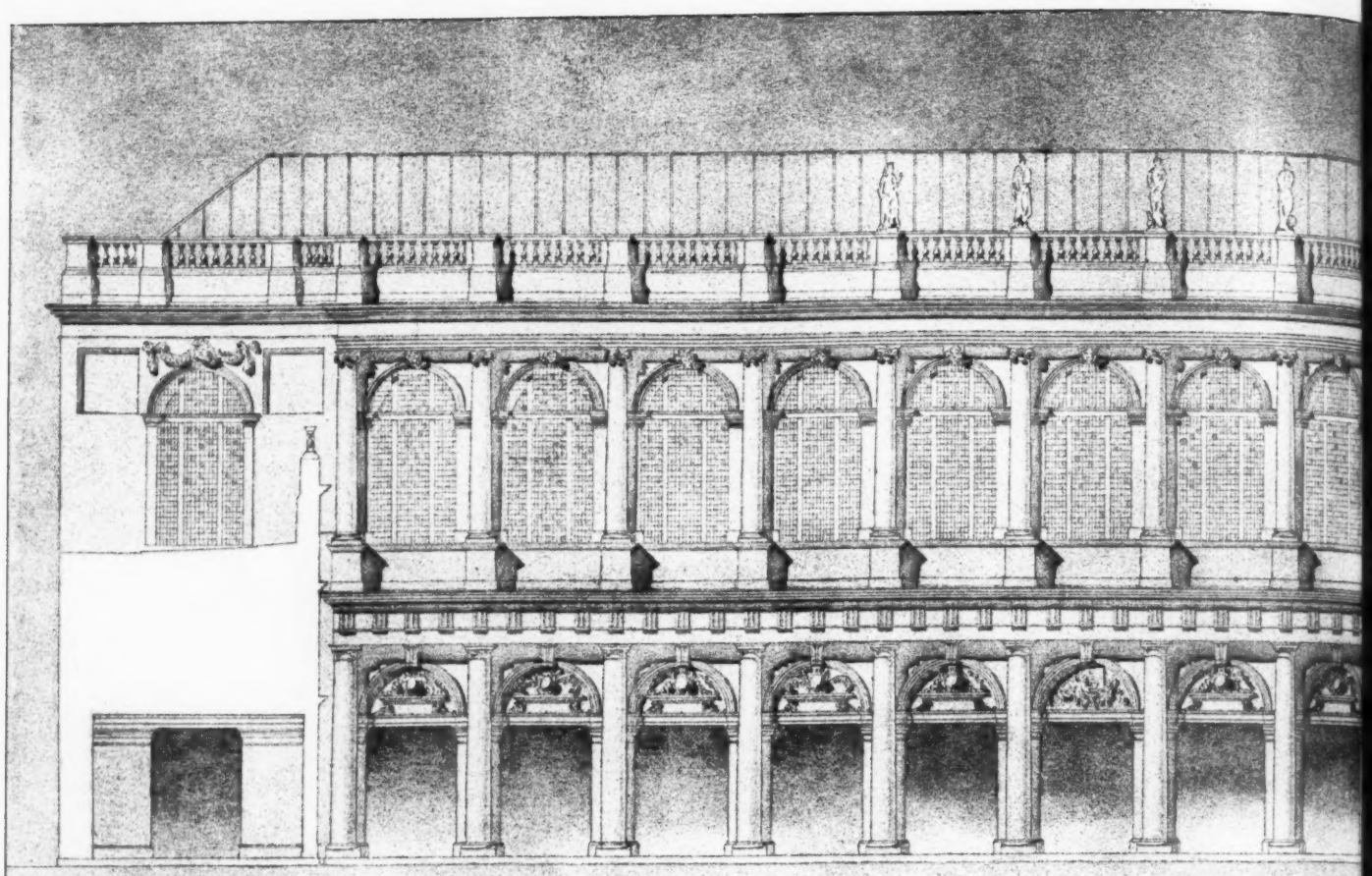
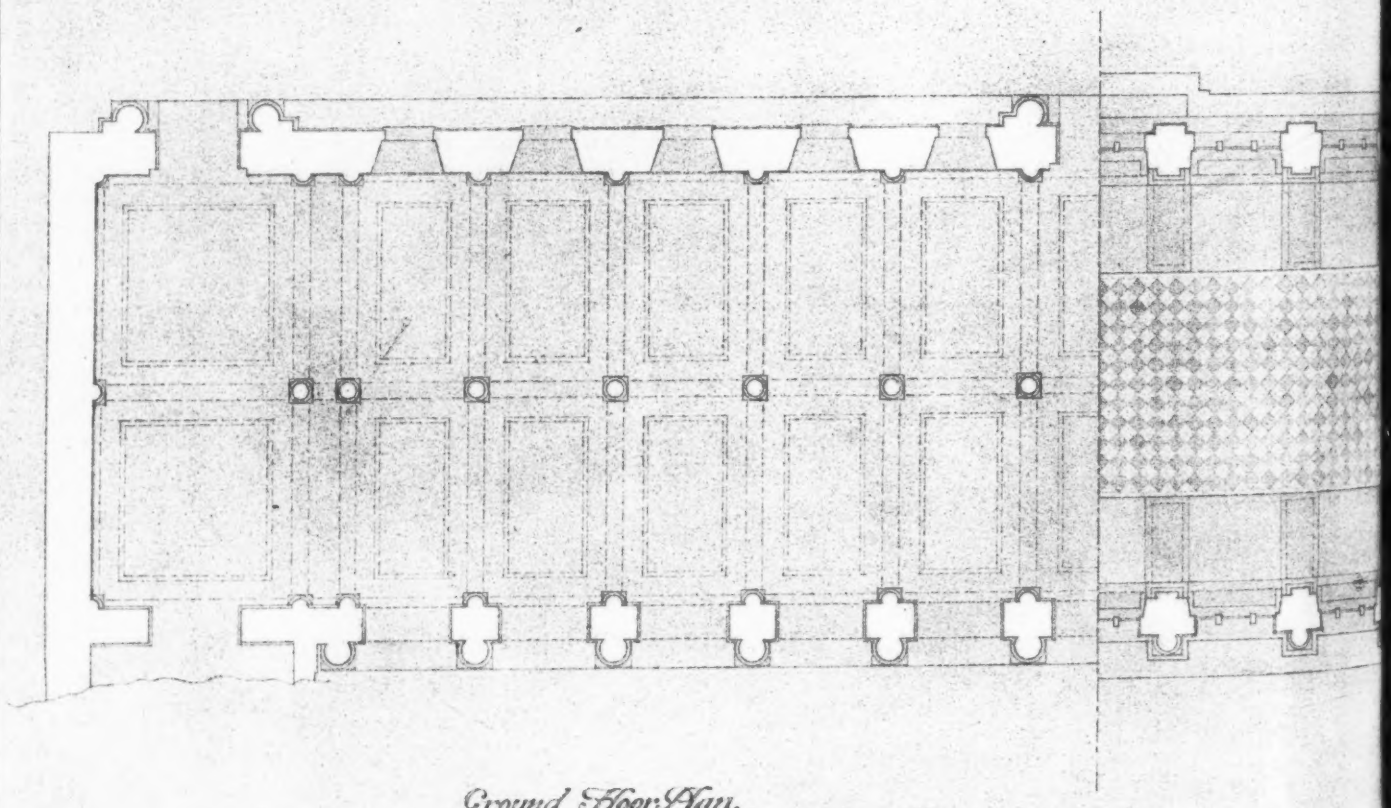
Photo: Cyril Ellis.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BOURNEMOUTH.—MESSRS. J. OLDRID SCOTT & SON AND MESSRS. C. T. MILES & SON, ARCHITECTS.

PHOTO: CYRIL ELLIS.

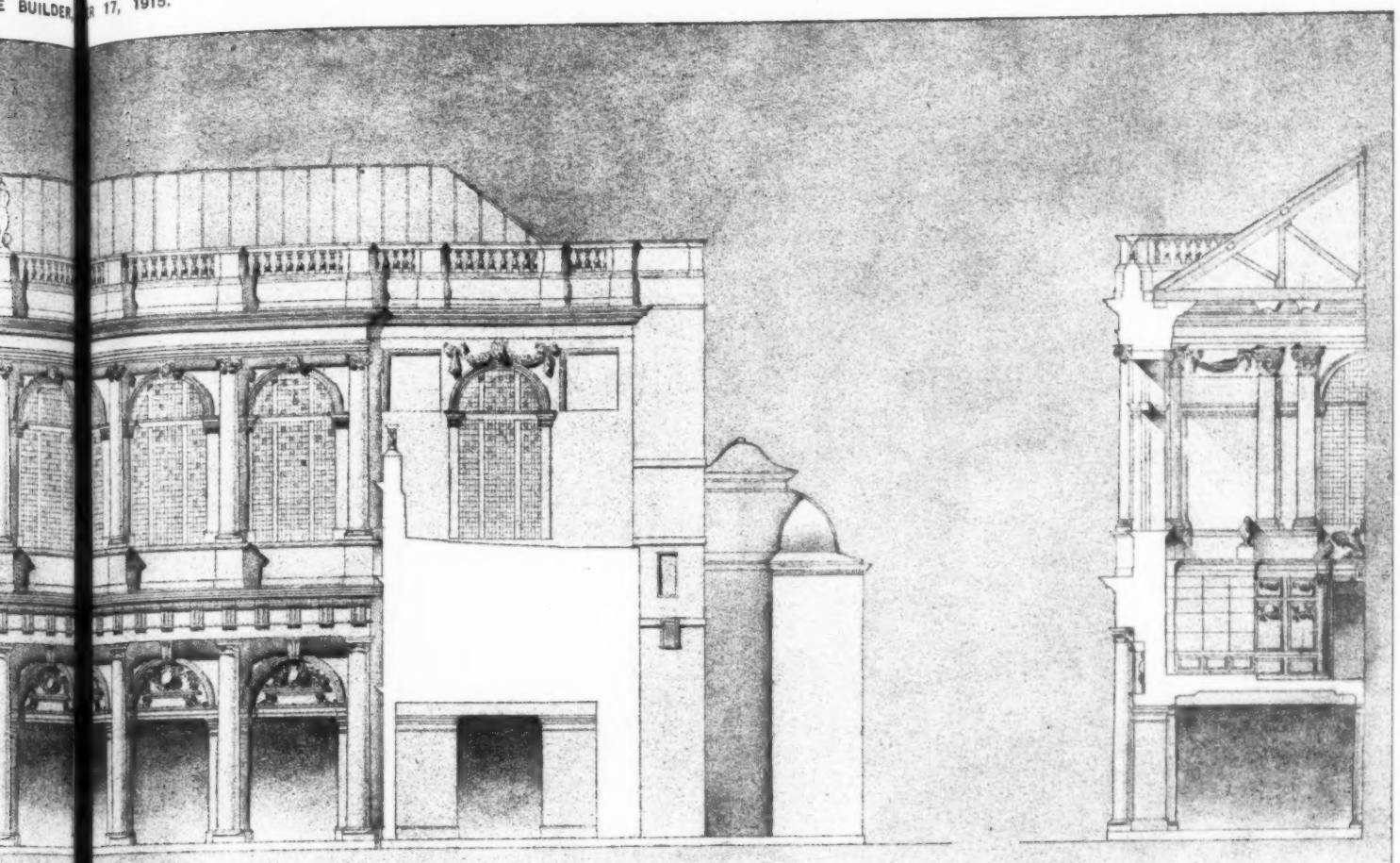


Elevation to Nevile's Court.



Ground Floor Plan.

THE LIBRARY, TRINITY



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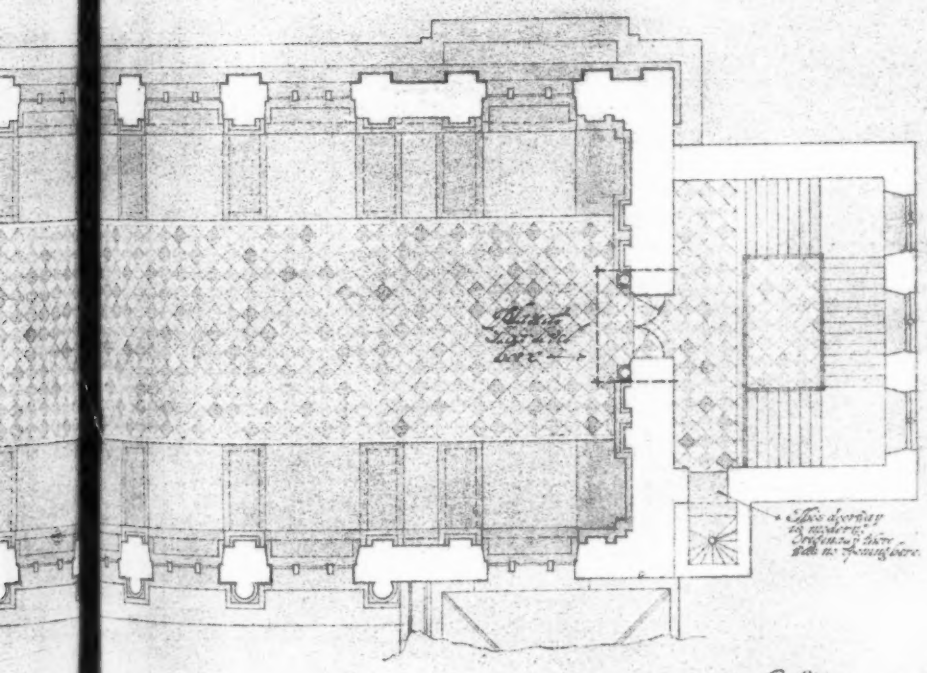

Note

Sir Christopher Wren Architect 1685.
Robert Grumbold Master Mason.
Interior Carving by Grinling Gibbons.
The four Statues representing
Divinity, Law, Physic, Mathematics
by Mr Gabriel Cibber 1681.
Single Staircase at North end, not
two as originally intended.
Bas Relief in Central Tympanum
1679. Sculpture in the Aprons.
The Bookcases or "Classes" entrusted
to Cornelius Austen 1685. He also
made one pair of the curved Look up
Doors.

Scale of 10 0 5 10 15 20 Feet

First Floor Plan.

OLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

MEASURED AND DRAWN BY
Arthur B. Goodbody Arch. 1914.

D DRAWN BY ARTHUR B. GOODBODY, B.A